

ARMY



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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC SOCIETY.

IT is with great pleasure that we now, at length, announce the successful completion of the preliminary arrangements for the inaugural meeting, in the City of New York, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Simple as is the programme for the day of reunion, the 5th of July, it will be found practical and effective. With a very creditable and graceful courtesy, the First Division of the N. Y. S. National Guard, Major-General SHAHER commanding, promptly tendered to the Society the honor of a marching salute, which was accepted; and the day's exercises will open with a review of that division. Then follows the general meeting, for the business of organization, at Steinway Hall. In the evening comes the oration of General CHAMBERLAIN, and the grand banquet, with speech, and song, and cheers, and friendly greetings, by comrades who have served honorably in this memorable Army, gathered under the very flags that were borne on bloody and immortal fields.

Such annual gatherings as this of the survivors of the Army of the Potomac involve something more than individual pleasure; they have a national and historic importance. We are familiar with the argument, sometimes used, that, after a civil war, everything that tends to keep up the animosity of the contest should be avoided. But you cannot obliterate these memories; they are a part of history, and a very proud and glorious part of it. Should we tear the sacred flags of Malvern and Gettysburg to shreds, and melt their cannon into meaningless metal, Malvern Hill and Cemetery Ridge and Round Top would still remain; you would have to level those, before the "memorials of the conflict" were gone. The war was a war for the Union; and as long as the Union shall last, so long will the achievements of those who offered their lives to preserve and purify it, be honored in the history of the country. As well, under such an argument, might we hesitate to throw flowers on the graves of the gallant dead:

But there is still another characteristic of Army societies, which bars all criticism. Their design is not to perpetuate animosities, but to preserve friendships. They meet to perpetuate the memories of what, to most of the members, was perhaps the most purely unselfish and patriotic, as well as the proudest and most glorious, epoch of their lives. They meet to recall all that is best and most inspiring in individual as well as in national history. It is not for idle dissipation on the one hand, or for political frenzy on the other, that they come together; the proposed Constitution of the Society of the Army of the Potomac declares, in its Fourth Article, that political, or any other discussions foreign to the

purposes of the Society, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited. And what are "the purposes of the Society?" The proposed constitution itself prescribes them. They shall be "to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac," and to "strengthen its ties of fraternal sympathy;" to "perpetuate the names and fames of comrades who fell in the service;" and "to collect and preserve the records of its great achievements." Thus guarded on both sides, having before them at the outset what to achieve and what to avoid, this Society cannot fail to prove an honor to the great historic Army, and its own records will soon vindicate its usefulness.

It only remains for us to announce, by official request, that the question regarding officers wearing their uniforms at the reunion was discussed by the committee, and it was thought best to say nothing concerning it, leaving the whole matter to the option of the officers attending. Following this idea, we also shall express no opinion upon the subject, merely remarking that the same question, with its attendant difficulties, has come before other similar Army Societies. One of the obvious arguments in favor of wearing the uniform is the familiar look it gives to old friends. Many an officer is astonished—and perhaps not over well pleased—to find the friend he last encountered in the old uniform, with full insignia of rank, appearing in "citizen's costume," and, as it were, deprived of a part of his old familiar self by the disguise he seems to wear. Officers will agree with us as to the curious feeling, we had almost said the curtain of separation, as it were, which this mere "clothes question" creates. Again, the variety and the pleasant colors of military uniforms add exterior brilliancy and *éclat* to every such reunion, and help the illusion of restoring old camp-fire days. Yet, on the other hand, for persons coming from a distance—and, indeed, for almost all not residing in or near the City of New York, wearing the uniform has serious annoyances and inconveniences, more especially if the reunion be seized as an occasion for uniting thereto a general visit of pleasure, or one of business; and if a part do not present themselves in uniform, others may feel less inclined to appear in it. However, the most that can be said is that it is clearly impossible to lay down any general rule, or hardly a general suggestion. The matter must be left to the convenience and desires of individual officers.

In publishing the communication which follows, we are requested to call attention to the fact that this Constitution and By-Laws presented by the committee awaits the decision of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at the meeting in July. The action of the committee is not final as to its adoption, and they publish it in advance that the members of the Society may have an opportunity to give it full consideration, and be prepared to act upon it promptly when it is formally presented for their determination.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

At a joint meeting of the committee on organization, with the Executive committee appointed at the preliminary meeting of Feb. 22d last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution and By-Laws, as proposed by the Committee on Organization, together with the programme proposed by the Executive Committee

for the reunion, be printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and a copy thereof forwarded to each officer of the Army of the Potomac, whose name is registered or whose address is known, with a request that he notify the Secretary of his intention to attend the reunion and participate in the meeting and banquet.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution we submit herewith for the information and examination of all officers of the Army of the Potomac, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, which the Committee on Organization have unanimously agreed to report for the action of the Society at the proposed reunion, on the 5th of July next.

The programme for the reunion is as follows:

July 5th, 9 A. M.—A review of the First division of the National Guard which has been tendered by Major-General SHAHER commanding, and accepted. Eleven A. M.—The general meeting for adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws, signing same, election of officers, etc., etc., at Steinway Hall.

Should the meeting be unable to complete the business of organization on the 5th of July, it will adjourn until the following day. It is hoped that the preparation and submission of the Constitution and By-Laws in advance, will cause such an understanding of their whole tenor and purpose, as will enable them to be acted upon without delay.

In the evening an oration will be delivered before the Society by General Joshua L. Chamberlain, Governor of Maine, formerly of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, after which, the members of the Society desiring to do so will participate in a grand banquet, at which toasts and responsive speeches will be made by such distinguished officers of the Army of the Potomac, as the committee may be able to receive favorable answers from.

The cost of tickets to the banquet has been fixed at \$8 50, which amount will cover the cost of a ribbon badge, entitling the holder to attend the general meeting of the Society, prior to the adoption of the Constitution and By-Laws.

It is important that every officer intending to participate in the banquet should notify the Secretary, Major Charles E. Pease, 69 Liberty St., New York City, and remit \$8 50, when a receipt will be returned, with badge and ticket for the same. This should be done without delay, to enable the committee to properly provide for all.

Should any officer of the Army of the Potomac desire to join the Society and be registered a member, without intending to be present at the reunion, the Secretary will receive and acknowledge the initiation fee, pay it over to the treasurer, when elected, and see that a receipt is returned therefor.

Members attending the reunion, who may have standards or colors actually in use in the Army of the Potomac, are requested to bring them to New York to decorate the banquet hall, as it is desired to confine the decorations to flags, etc., actually used in the field.

Efforts are being made to have reductions in railroad transportation made to members attending the reunion. Should these prove successful they will be made in return tickets, and will be announced at the meeting, when the time and place of the banquet will also be made known.

As it is desired that every officer of the Army of the Potomac may be furnished with a copy of the proposed Constitution and By-Laws before the reunion, all officers receiving this are requested to notify the Secretary of the address of any of their comrades whose names are paid the initiation fee.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Paragraph 1. This Association shall be known by the name and title of "The Society of the Army of the Potomac," and shall include every officer and soldier who has, at any time, served with honor in that Army and been honorably discharged therefrom, or remains in service in the Regular Army, who shall have subscribed to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and paid the initiation fee.

Paragraph 2. Honorary members may, from time to time, be elected from those who have served with distinction in any of the other Armies, or the Navy, of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Society shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the Army of the Potomac; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in that Army; to perpetuate the name and fame of those who have fallen, either on the field of battle or in the line of duty, with that Army; to collect and preserve the records of its

great achievements, its numerous and well-contested battles, its campaigns, marches, and skirmishes.

ARTICLE III.

Paragraph 1. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, one Vice-President, from each of the following named Corps, viz: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Cavalry, Artillery, and the General Staff, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Paragraph 2. These officers shall be elected at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

The President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer shall be chosen by ballot, by a majority vote of all the members of the Society present. No debate upon the merits of the candidate shall be in order.

The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen by the members of each Corps, by a majority of the members of the respective Corps present.

Paragraph 3. The Society shall meet annually; the time and place of each succeeding meeting shall be selected, by ballot, at every reunion.

All members of the Society who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending, are expected to notify the Corresponding Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their brethren of the Society.

Paragraph 4. Having a fraternal feeling for, and knowing the glorious efforts of our brothers in arms belonging to other Armies, and to the Navy, who have shared with us the service of saving our government, the President and either of the Vice-Presidents shall be authorized to invite the attendance of any officer of the United States Armies or Navy at any of the meetings.

ARTICLE IV.

Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Society, as set forth in this constitution, at any of the meetings, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited.

ARTICLE V.

This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Society, provided the alteration or amendment is submitted in writing and filed with the Recording Secretary at least three months before the regular meeting at which it is proposed to present the same; and provided further, that two-thirds of the members present at such meeting vote in favor thereof.

BY-LAWS.

1. Every officer and soldier desiring to become a member of this Society shall, upon signing the Constitution, pay to the Treasurer the sum of ten dollars, as an initiation fee, and each year thereafter the sum of three dollars, as annual dues, and shall thereupon be entitled to a copy of the proceedings of the Society, when published, free of charge.

2. No member shall be entitled to vote who shall be in arrears.

3. The diploma of membership and badge, which shall be adopted by the Society, shall be delivered to each member on payment of a fixed sum sufficient to cover the cost thereof.

4. The Treasurer shall disburse all the moneys of the Society upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of the Chairman, and shall, at each annual meeting, make a full report of his receipts and disbursements.

5. When the place of annual meeting shall be decided upon, the President shall appoint an executive committee of one member from each corps, and one from the general staff, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for such meeting. The committee thus appointed, shall be selected, as far as practicable, from residents of the place of meeting.

6. No member of this Society shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the Society being first obtained.

7. The successive Executive Committees shall, in due season, select an orator to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, at each annual meeting.

8. The Corresponding Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Society.

9. The President shall appoint tellers for the elections required by the Constitution.

The election shall not take place until after the address has been delivered. And, prior to balloting for the place of holding the next annual meeting, the President shall appoint a committee of five who shall report three places for the meeting, and the balloting shall be confined to the places named.

10. The Recording Secretary must notify all the officers of the Society and the Executive Committee, of any proposed amendment to the Constitution, immediately upon receipt thereof, and publish the same in such journals as the President may direct.

11. A full report of each meeting shall be printed, and copies forwarded to every member entitled to receive the same.

12. Honorary members may be elected by a three-fourths vote of the members present at any annual meeting.

13. A majority vote of all the members present at any regular meeting, shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

14. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulation of all meetings of this Society.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

S. P. HINTEZELMAN, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Chairman.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
CHARLES E. PEASE, Brevet Major.
J. R. MCINTOSH, Brevet Major-General.
H. E. DAVIES, Brigadier-General.
JOHN NEWTON, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
A. DUBYEA, Brevet Major-General.

DANIEL E. SICKLES, Major-General.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major-General U. S. A.
A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major-General U. S. A.
SILAS CASEY, Major-General.
C. C. SYDAM, Brevet Colonel.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
W. M. McCANDLESS, Brevet Major-General.
W. B. FRANKLIN, Major General U. S. A.
H. G. WRIGHT, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.
S. N. BENJAMIN, Brevet Colonel.
FRANZ SIGEL, Major-General.
A. W. BALLOCH, Brevet Major-General.
H. W. SLOCUM, Major General
G. S. GREENE, Brevet Major-General.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Chairman.
W. B. FRANKLIN, Major-General U. S. A.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
WM McCANDLESS, Brevet Major-General.
A. SHALER, Brevet Major-General.
GEORGE J. STANNARD, Brevet Brigadier-General.
TIMMERS, Brevet Brigadier-General.
G. T. HAWES, Brevet Colonel.
F. P. LOCKE, Brevet Brigadier-General.
CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary Joint Committee,
69 Liberty street, New York City.

THE ARMY.

An escort to consist of one commissioned officer and ten enlisted men from Light Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery, left Leavenworth last week to accompany Mr. Thomas Murphy, superintendent Indian affairs, to the reservation of the Delaware Indians in the north-eastern part of the Indian Territory, for the protection of the Government funds in his charge until payment thereof has been made to said Indians. The officer in command will witness the payments.

MAJOR-GENERAL Schofield orders that the detachment of recruits for the Third U. S. Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, will be mounted, armed and equipped under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Tilford, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry; will then proceed by rail to Phil. Sheridan, Kansas, and march thence to Fort Union, N. M. On the arrival of the recruits at Fort Union they will be assigned to companies by the commanding officer Third U. S. Cavalry, and then be distributed to the posts at which their respective companies are stationed, by the Commanding Officer District of New Mexico.

THE following distribution of the Twentieth Infantry has taken place since Colonel and Brevet Major-General Sykes assumed command of the District of Minnesota. Head Quarters and Companies E and K, at Fort Snelling; Companies G and A, at Fort Ripley, Brevet Brigadier-General and Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Hunt, commanding; Companies C and D, at Fort Ransom, Brevet Brigadier-General and Captain A. C. Thomas, commanding; Companies B and H, at Fort Wadsworth, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain J. C. Bates, commanding; Companies F and I, at Fort Abercrombie, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major G. A. Williams, to command.

ON the 17th instant, L. V. D. Reeve, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army, assumed charge of the General Recruiting Service in New York City, and on the same day Daniel Butterfield, colonel and brevet major-general U. S. Army, issued the following order:

1. The Commanding Officer of the General Service Depot, New York Harbor, and the Recruiting Officers at New York and Boston, will hereafter report to Brevet Brigadier-General L. V. D. Reeve, U. S. A., superintendent general recruiting service at New York.

2. The Commanding Officer of the General Service Depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and the Recruiting Officers at Cincinnati and Chicago, will hereafter report to Brevet Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, U. S. Army, superintendent general recruiting service at Cincinnati.

3. In compliance with General Orders, No. 46, from headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, April 26, 1869, the undersigned hereby relinquishes the superintendence of the General Recruiting Service.

First Lieutenant Asa Bird Gardner, First Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general and disbursing officer, will report to Brevet Brigadier-General L. V. D. Reeve, superintendent general recruiting service.

By his faithful and efficient discharge of duty and his uniform courtesy, Lieutenant Gardner is entitled to the highest commendation and carries with him my sincere wishes for his future welfare and prosperity.

AN interesting and pleasing affair came off at Fort Fred Steele, Washington Territory, on the 20th of April. The officers and privates of the Thirtieth Regiment, stationed there, having been apprised that their commanding officer, General John D. Stevenson, was about to be relieved, desired to present him with a token of their esteem. For this purpose they subscribed a handsome purse, and applied to Messrs. Howard & Co., of New York, to furnish them with a suitable souvenir, prefer-

ring a watch and chain, with appropriate designs and inscriptions. The watch was a Waltham stem winder of the highest grade, with a heavy and elaborately ornamented gold case. On one side was a shield, in which was artistically engraved a battle scene. The shield was supported on either side by a private soldier on guard. Over the shield was the American Eagle, and beneath it the arms and colors of the United States. On the reverse was a monogram of the initials of the general, and on the inner case was an appropriate inscription. To the watch was attached a rich and heavy chain of the finest gold, and the whole was inclosed in a handsome velvet case. The presentation was made without ceremony, and the recipient was evidently gratified as it was handed to him, without a set speech, by the committee deputed by their comrades to perform the pleasant office. The cost of the whole was between \$400 and \$500.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 17, 1869.

Tuesday, May 11th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Cuvier Grover, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, is hereby assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Headquarters Fifth Military District, and will report to the Commanding General of that District accordingly.

Captain Charles E. Farrand, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

Brevet Major L. M. Kellogg, captain U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty with Company D, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, vice Farrand, to await orders. He will take rank in the regiment according to the date of his commission.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Johnson, captain Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 80, April 6, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended fifty days.

Brevet Major George E. Head, captain Twenty-ninth Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation for fuel and quarters from the time he reported to the Retiring Board convened at St. Louis, Missouri, by Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office, until he receives information of the result or is discharged from attendance, provided he is not furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Lynch, captain U. S. Army, will await orders at his home.

Brevet Captain W. R. Maize, first lieutenant U. S. Army, will proceed to his home and await orders.

Permission to delay ten days before reporting to the commanding officer of his regiment, as directed in Special Orders No. 93, April 21, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William A. Dinwidie, Second U. S. Cavalry, to take effect on being relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, by the commanding officer of that post.

Captain C. C. Carr, First U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the public property and funds for which he is responsible to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and report at once to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in conducting recruits to California; after the performance of which he will proceed, without delay, to join his company.

Wednesday, May 12th.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Brevet Colonel E. H. Abadie, surgeon, is assigned to duty at St. Louis, Missouri, as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Heger, surgeon, is relieved from duty in St. Louis, Missouri, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Alexander, surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, granted Brevet Brigadier-General R. W. Kirkham, deputy quartermaster-general, in Special Orders No. 285, November 30, 1868, from this office, is hereby extended six months.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore, major Corps of Engineers, accompanied by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Ludlow, captain Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, for the purpose of making such repairs as are indispensable for the service of its armament.

Thursday, May 13th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General A. Beckwith, major, commissary of subsistence, will repair to this city for consultation with the Chief of his Department. On the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant Henry D. Wallen, Jr., from the Third U. S. Artillery to the U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John D. C. Hoskins, from the U. S. Infantry to the Third U. S. Artillery. Lieutenant Hoskins will report in person to the commanding officer Third U. S. Artillery, for assignment to duty.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation to Brevet Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, colonel Second U. S. Cavalry, from this city to Omaha, Nebraska, for two private horses.

The telegraphic order of the 12th instant, from this office, directing First Lieutenant Jesse M. Lee, U. S. Army, to report forthwith as a witness before the Congressional Committee at New Orleans, Louisiana, is hereby confirmed.

The order of the Commanding General Fifth Military District, detaining First Lieutenant Charles Garretson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in that District, to await his trial by General Court-martial upon the charges preferred against him by Brevet Major-General Canby, is hereby confirmed.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Second Lieutenant Edward M. Wright, Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, and will report to the commanding officer accordingly.

Permission to delay ten days before proceeding to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. McLellan, captain Sixth U. S. Cavalry, after he has been relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Brevet Major J. A. Smith, captain Corps of Engineers, will turn over to Brevet Colonel D. C. Houston, major Corps of Engineers, all works and duties in his charge, and proceed to Detroit, Michigan, and report to Brevet Brigadier-General W. F. Raynolds, lieutenant-colonel Corps of Engineers, for duty upon the survey of the Lakes.

Friday, May 14th

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Mizner, major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major H. A. Huntington, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 61, April 27, 1869, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended until November 19, 1869.

The resignation of First Lieutenant H. A. Huntington, brevet major Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect November 19, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain William H. Smyth, brevet major U. S. Infantry, late captain Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, May 10, 1869; Captain John H. Piatt, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, May 13, 1869; Captain Charles H. Lester, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, May 13, 1869; Colonel Andrew J. Smith, brevet major-general Seventh U. S. Cavalry, May 6, 1869.

Saturday, May 15th.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are hereby made: Brevet Colonel F. E. Prime, major, will turn over the charge of all works now under his command, together with all public property and funds pertaining to the same, to Brevet Major A. N. Damrell, captain, and proceed to New York City and await further orders.

Brevet Major A. N. Damrell, captain, will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for assignment to duty under the Light-House Board, and to relieve Brevet Colonel F. E. Prime, major, as Engineer of that portion of the Eighth Light-House District east of Pearl River.

Captain Orville Burke, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, will proceed to his home and await orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major John Cusack, captain U. S. Army, will proceed, without delay, to the Fifth Military District, and report to the commanding general for assignment to duty.

Brevet Brigadier-General F. Myers, deputy quartermaster-general, will repair to this city by June 1, 1869, for conference with the Quartermaster-General. Upon the completion of this duty he will return to his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant H. R. Williams, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps,) will remain on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, until further orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for three months, to date from June 10, 1869, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States, is hereby granted First Lieutenant John J. Hawes, First U. S. Artillery.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Colonel Moses B. Walker, U. S. Army, (retired,) ordered to proceed to his home, by Special Orders No. 18, January 22, 1869, from this office, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from Austin, Texas, to Finley, Ohio.

By direction of the President, a Board of Officers will assemble in New York City, at 12 M., on the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Brevet Brigadier-General Adam Badeau, first lieutenant U. S. Army, for retirement, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General I. McDowell, brigadier-general U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier General I. V. D. Reeve, colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General T. H. Neil, lieutenant colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Cuyler, surgeon; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Hammond, surgeon; Brevet Captain Howard Stockton, first lieutenant, aide-de-camp, recorder. Upon the completion of the examination of General Badeau, the President of the Board will dissolve the Board and order the officers composing the same to resume their proper duties.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brigadier-General Adam Badeau, first lieutenant U. S. Army, will report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, convened in New York City by orders of this date.

Monday, May 17th.

Brevet Major-General Samuel D. Sturgis, colonel Seventh U. S. Cavalry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

So much of General Orders No. 49, May 7, 1869, from this office, as detailed First Lieutenant John Carland, U. S. Army, to execute the duties of Indian Agent, and directed him to report by letter to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions, is hereby revoked.

Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Concho, Texas, and join his regiment en route to New Mexico.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Captain Albion Howe, second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery.

First Lieutenant John Hunter, Tenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters, from April 9, 1869, to May 7, 1869, while before the Retiring Board convened in St. Louis, Missouri, by Special Orders No. 262, November 2, 1868, from this office, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation thereto elsewhere.

Major-General John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters, as colonel, from April 9, 1869, the date he was ordered before the Retiring Board convened in New York City, by Special Orders No. 258, October 28, 1868, from this office, until May 10, 1869, the date he received notification of the decision of the Board in his case, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation thereto elsewhere.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Whiting, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

ARMY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN E. A. Koerper, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been assigned to temporary duty at Jackson Barracks, La.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Pratt, paymaster U. S. Army, is announced as chief paymaster of the Department of the Lakes.

BREVET Major C. R. Layton, captain Sixteenth Infantry, is announced as acting judge-advocate of the Fourth Military District, temporarily.

BREVET Major Douglass Pope, first lieutenant Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will report to the commanding officer of the District of Santa Fe, N. M.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. G. McKee, U. S. Army, was ordered, May 1st, to report to the commanding officer of the post of Nacogdoches, Texas, for duty.

BREVET Colonel John Hamilton, major First U. S. Artillery, has been ordered to proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, and assume command of that post.

BREVET Brigadier-General Morris S. Miller, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, U. S. Army, is announced as chief quartermaster of the Fifth Military District.

BREVET Captain Archibald Bogle, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been ordered to Ship Island, Miss., and to report to the commanding officer for duty with his company.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon F. B. Gillette, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the post of Galveston, Texas, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the post of Indianola, for duty.

BREVET Major-General W. L. Elliott, lieutenant-colonel First U. S. Cavalry, in addition to his other duties, is announced as, temporarily, acting assistant adjutant-general Department of the Lakes.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Moore, paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to Leavenworth City, to report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hunt, chief paymaster of the Department, for duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. T. Fitch, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, and ordered to report to Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, commanding detachment Tenth U. S. Cavalry, for duty.

BREVET Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, captain U. S. Infantry, late of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, has been detailed on special duty at the headquarters Department of Louisiana, to take effect from the 1st of May, 1869.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, has been granted First Lieutenant Edward S. Godfrey, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant Robert McDonald, regimental quartermaster Fifth U. S. Infantry, was ordered, May 8th, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Inman, captain and assistant quartermaster, from duty as quartermaster, at Fort Harker.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with authority to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, and permission to apply for an extension of forty days, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac S. Stewart, paymaster U. S. Army, May 4th.

IN compliance with instructions received from the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., dated April 24, 1869, Second Lieutenant Edmund C. Hentig, Company C, Sixth Cavalry, promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Majheny, which carries him to Company A, has been ordered to join without unnecessary delay the company to which he is assigned.

BREVET Colonel Lewis A. Edwards, surgeon U. S. Army, is announced as medical director of the Department of Louisiana, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Randolph, surgeon U. S. Army. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Randolph, surgeon U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as Attending Surgeon in New Orleans, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon Heber Smith, U. S. Army, who is ordered to Ship Island, Miss., to relieve

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. E. Drummond, U. S. Army, who will report to New Orleans, La., and report to the Medical Director for annulment of contract.

AT his own request, Brevet Major George B. Russell, captain Forty-fourth Infantry, was relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general and acting judge-advocate of the Department of the Missouri, by General Orders No. 25, to enable him to join his regiment at Richmond, Va., in anticipation of consolidation. This order was subsequently revoked—Major Russell, ordered to resume his duties as aide-de-camp.

CAPTAIN Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been assigned to duty as military commissioner and superintendent of registration and election for the Ninth Division of Virginia, in addition to his duties as commanding officer of the post of Farmville; and Brevet First Lieutenant Calvin P. McTaggart, second lieutenant Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, as military commissioner and superintendent of registration and election for the Eighth Division of Virginia.

A GENERAL Court-martial was, May 4th, appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, on Thursday, the 20th day of May, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, major First U. S. Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Graham, captain First U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major William Sinclair, captain Third U. S. Artillery; Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth U. S. Artillery; First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. M. Merriman, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., First U. S. Artillery. Judge Advocate, First Lieutenant Constantine Chase, Third U. S. Artillery.

THE following officers reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the week ending May 8, 1869: First Lieutenant P. G. Wood, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant DeH. G. Quinby, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant R. G. Howell, Second Artillery; Brevet Colonel Morris J. Asch, assistant surgeon Medical Department; Second Lieutenant Augustus C. Paul, Third Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph G. Tilford, major Seventh Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General N. H. Davis, assistant inspector general Inspector General's Department; Brevet Colonel C. C. Gilbert, lieutenant-colonel Seventh Infantry; First Lieutenant William Logan, regimental quartermaster Seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery.

THE following officers reported at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending May 8, 1869: Brevet Captain Archibald Bogle, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Smith, paymaster U. S. Army; Brevet Major Charles T. Wetherell, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry; Captain J. W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Woodward, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Billings, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Lawson, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Lyman Bissell, Eleventh Infantry; Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Captain L. E. Granger, second lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry.

ROSTER TWENTY-THIRD U. S. INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON BARRACKS, NEW ORLEANS.

COLONEL.—Joseph A. Mower, brevet major-general New Orleans, commanding Department of Louisiana.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—Edward W. Hinks, brevet brigadier-general, New Orleans, commanding Regiment and post, at Jackson Barracks.

MAJOR.—Zenas R. Bliss, brevet lieutenant-colonel Ship Island, commanding post.

CHAPLAIN.—D. Eglington Barr, New Orleans, with regiment at Jackson Barracks.

CAPTAINS.—John W. French, Fort Pike, commanding Company A and post; Charles Bentzoni, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fort Jackson, commanding Company B and post; George L. Choisy, brevet major, Fort St. Philip, commanding Company C and station; Charles B. Gaskill, brevet lieutenant-colonel, New Orleans, commanding Company D, at Jackson Barracks; David Schooley, Ship Island, commanding Company E; Delos A. Ward, Ship Island, commanding Company F; Wyllys Lyman, brevet major, New Orleans, commanding Company G, at Jackson Barracks; Frank M. Coxe, Opelousas, commanding Company H and station; Gaines Lawson, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Ship Island, commanding Company I; William Welsh, brevet lieutenant-colonel, New Orleans, commanding Company K, at Jackson Barracks.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS.—William McElroy, Fort St. Philip, with Company C; Daniel Hart, brevet major, Fort Jackson, with Company B; William B. Nesbitt, New Orleans, with Company D; Archibald Bogle, brevet captain, Ship Island, with Company I; Michael L. Courtney, brevet major, Ship Island, with Company F; Andrew Geddes, brevet major, regimental adjutant, New Orleans, with regiment, post adjutant at Jackson Barracks; Cyrus N. Gray, Opelousas, with Company H; Frederic A. Kendall, brevet captain, Ship Island, with Company E; H. Baxter Quimby, regimental quartermaster, New Orleans, with regiment, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary substaunce, post Jackson Barracks; Emmet Crawford, New Orleans, with Company G; George S. Grimes, New Orleans, with Company K; Edwin J. Stevens, Fort Pike, with Company A.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.—David B. Wilson, Opelousas, with Company H; Edw. Allsworth, brevet first lieutenant, Ship Island, with Company I; Louis E. Granger, brevet captain, Fort Pike, with Company A; Jonathan B. Hanson, New Orleans, with Company D; Owen J. Sweet, brevet captain, Fort Jackson, with Company B; Wallace Tear, New Orleans, with Company G; James F. Simpson, brevet captain, Ship Island, with Company E; S. K. Thompson, Fort St. Philip, with Company C; Henry P. Ritzina, Ship Island, with Company F; Patrick Kelliher, New Orleans, with Company K.

ARMY GAZETTE.

SECOND UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MAY 8, 1869.

Samuel W. Crawford, colonel, Huntsville, Ala.
Thomas C. English, lieutenant-colonel. Not yet reported; will be ordered to Mobile.
Peter T. Swaine, major, Montgomery, Ala.

Samuel R. Orumbaugh, second lieutenant and adjutant; M. F. Gallagher, second lieutenant, regimental quartermaster, Huntsville, Ala.

William Mills, captain (A); Charles E. Moore, first lieutenant (A); John K. Waring, second lieutenant (A), Mobile, Ala.

C. F. Trowbridge, captain (B); James Miller, first lieutenant (B); John C. Bateman, second lieutenant (B), Huntsville, Ala.

William F. Drum, captain (C); Henry Catley, first lieutenant (C); Horace H. Carson, second lieutenant (C), Mobile, Ala.

William Falck, captain (D); Charles Keller, Jr., first lieutenant (D); Abner Haines, Jr., second lieutenant (D), Huntsville, Ala.

Henry C. Cook, captain (E); Charles Hawkins, first lieutenant (E); Augustine McIntrye, second lieutenant (E), Montgomery, Ala.

Melville A. Cochran, captain (F); Robert W. Bard, first lieutenant (F); Warren R. Dunton, second lieutenant (F), Mobile, Ala.

George H. McLoughlin, captain (G); Patrick H. Flood, first lieutenant (G); James Ullo, second lieutenant (G), Huntsville, Ala.

Aaron S. Daggett, captain (H); Thomas Drury, first lieutenant (H); Luther S. Ames, second lieutenant (H), Atlanta, temporarily.

Joseph S. Conrad, captain (I); James M. Ingalls, first lieutenant (I); Edwin B. Atwood, second lieutenant (I), Huntsville, Ala.

A. W. Krounter, captain (K); Samuel McKeever, first lieutenant (K); Sidney E. Clark, second lieutenant (K), Mobile, Ala.

OFFICERS LEFT OUT BY CONSOLIDATION OF SECOND AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Captains—James McMillan,* James W. Long, Thomas Byrne, John S. Poland,* Francis E. Lacy,† William H. Smyth,† Samuel E. St. Onge,† Patrick W. Houlihan,† Charles L. Wilson,† Charles W. Hoensperger,†

First Lieutenants—Michael Dolan, James Butler,† Wm. W. Mitchell,† John W. Whitten, William R. Maize,* A. Werninger, Jr.,† William H. Boyce,† Josina R. King,† James C. McCoy,*, Gus. Von Biicher, Charles S. Ilsey,† Edwin R. Parks,†

Second Lieutenants—Joshua N. Danforth,† Charles C. DeStudio, Charles Seillmer,† Frank Taylor,† John E. Hosmer.*

* Absent when regiment was consolidated.

† Awaiting orders.

‡ Assigned to duty headquarters D. S.

EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Thomas H. Ruger, colonel, Atlanta, Ga., commanding Department of the South.

Emory Upton, lieutenant-colonel; James Van Voast, major; Carroll H. Potter, first lieutenant and adjutant; James H. Baldwin, first lieutenant, regimental quartermaster, McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Edgar R. Kellogg, captain; George W. Wood, first lieutenant; F. Burd Taylor, second lieutenant (A), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Morgan L. Odgen, captain; James H. Bradley, first lieutenant; R. S. Belknap, second lieutenant (B), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

John Christopher, captain; Fred F. Whitehead, first lieutenant; Hiram H. Bonner, second lieutenant (C), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Richard L. Morris, Jr., captain; T. H. B. Counselman, first lieutenant; Thomas M. Canton, second lieutenant (D), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Jacob Kline, captain; Cas Durham, first lieutenant; George S. Hoy, second lieutenant (E), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Felix H. Torbett, captain; Charles R. Paul, first lieutenant; John H. Todd, second lieutenant (F), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Robert B. Hull, captain; George J. Madden, first lieutenant; Frank H. Barbarr, second lieutenant (G), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Anson Mills, captain; Henry H. Adams, first lieutenant; Robert F. Bates, second lieutenant (H), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

Charles A. M. Estes, captain; Joseph K. Hyer, first lieutenant; Charles B. Hinton, second lieutenant (I), McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

James Stewart, captain; William A. Miller, first lieutenant; John Anderson, second lieutenant (K) McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICERS LEFT OUT BY CONSOLIDATION OF EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

Captains—Lyman M. Kellogg,† Tenodar Ten Eyck,† Robert P. Hughes,‡ E. N. Wilcox,† Thomas L. Brent,† David Parkinson,† Emerson H. Liscum,† DeWitt C. Poole,† John T. Mackey,† Francis H. Ross.*

First Lieutenants—Sanford C. Kellogg,* Alvan S. Galbreath, James Regan,† William H. Campion,† John A. Manley,† Will W. Daugherty,† William Conway,† Joseph M. Kennedy,† Lyster M. O'Brien,† Samuel Craig,† William H. Hugo,† William J. Kyle,†

Second Lieutenants—Patrick T. Brodrick,† F. H. E. Epstein,† W. L. Ledgerwood,†

* Absent when regiment was consolidated.

† Awaiting orders.

‡ Assigned to duty at Headquarters Department of the South.

* Temporarily awaiting orders at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.

FIFTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

As the Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth Infantry are not yet consolidated, we publish the following list of the officers of the Fifteenth Infantry at the present date, which, of course, will be found different to the Army Register (August, 1868), as many have taken place since it was published.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel O. L. Shepherd, brevet brigadier-general.

Lieutenant-Colonel—General Julius Hayden has been placed on waiting orders, and as the Fifteenth and Thirty-fifth are not yet consolidated, General Kautz is not reported lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Infantry.

Major E. McK. Hudson, brevet lieutenant-colonel.

CAPTAINS.

1. James Curtis, brevet major commanding regiment; 2. Horace Jewett, brevet major; 3. Alfred Hedberg; 4. James P. Brown; 5. James H. Stewart; 6. George Shorkley, brevet major; 7. Fred W. Coleman, brevet major; 8. Geo. W. Ballantine; 9. Vacancy; 10. Vacancy.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

1. Andrew S. Bennett; 2. M. P. Buffum, brevet major; 3. William T. Hartz, brevet major; 4. W. F. DuBois; 5. Thomas Blair, regimental quartermaster; 6. H. R. Brinkerhoff; 7. Robert E. Bradford; 8. Wm. J. Sartle; 9. Harry Sweeney; 10. E. C. Henshaw; 11. Asher C. Taylor; 12. Vacancy.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

1. C. L. Hudson; 2. Thomas Dunn; 3. E. T. Ryan; 4. C. E. Slade.

The two vacancies in the list of captains were caused by the death of Captain J. W. Potter, and resignation of Captain James Gillette, brevet major. The vacancy in the list of first lieutenants, caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant C. J. Johnson, has not yet been filled. The whole regiment is in Texas.

The Roster of the Twenty-Fifth U. S. Infantry, as at present organized, will be found on the preceding page.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES, DETROIT, MICH., April 17, 1869.

General Orders No. 16.

I. Organization of the First regiment of U. S. Infantry, as completed, under the pr. visions of General Orders No. 17, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 15, 1869:

FIELD OFFICERS.

Robert C. Buchanan, colonel; Pinckney Lugenbeel, lieutenant-colonel; Martin D. Hardin, major.

STAFF OFFICERS.
Allen Smith, first lieutenant, adjutant; William N. Tisdall, first lieutenant, quartermaster.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captains—Robert H. Offley (E), Isaac D. DeRussy (A), Leslie Smith (F), Sheldon Sturgeon (C), William H. Sterling (B), Calvin M. Hough (H), Kinzie Bates (I), Robert E. Johnston (G), Ferguson Walker (K), John Mitchell (D).

First Lieutenants—William E. Dougherty (A), John Hamilton (H), John Lenard (P), Andrew P. Caraher (O), A. Benson Brown (K), John Tyler (I), Henry R. Jones (D), Daniel F. Callinan (E), John L. Worden, Jr. (B), Francis E. Pierce (G).

Second Lieutenants—George Duff (H), Frederick W. Liedtke (K), Julius Stommel (B), George W. Roby (D), Leopold O. Parker (C), Gilbert S. Jennings (E), Robert G. Armstrong (G), Charles A. Booth (A).

III. The Regimental Adjutant, William N. Tisdall, ranks as senior first lieutenant, and the Adjutant, Allen Smith, as junior first lieutenant.

III. The company officers are arranged according to their rank, in the regiment, in each grade.

By command of Brevet Major-General Pope.

H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SECOND U. S. INFANTRY, FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, May 1, 1869.

General Orders No. 13.

In consequence of the consolidation of this regiment with the Sixth Infantry the Forty-second Infantry ceases to exist, and the undesignated hereby relinquishes command of the regiment. Of its short record of little over two years the regiment has no occasion to be ashamed; and of the records of its several officers and enlisted men it has just cause to be proud. Of the thirty-five officers who have been assigned to the regiment, three field and twelve line officers have lost limbs and eyes in helping to subdue the late Rebellion, and each officer and enlisted man bears and will bear through life the honorable marks of devoted service to a grateful country. Let those of us who retire into inaction carry with us the remembrance of having faithfully performed our duties and conscientiously discharged our obligations to the service, and this will be the highest, even if it should prove to be the only, reward with which we could retire from the service of our ever grateful fellow-citizens.

In bidding an affectionate farewell to the officers and soldiers of the Forty-second Infantry, the undersigned wishes to express to the regimental staff, for himself and his predecessors in command, his and their thanks for constant, prompt and efficient assistance and cooperation.

Officers and soldiers of the Forty-second Infantry, with the sincere hope that success and happiness may be the lot of each and all of you, I hereby, for myself and my superiors in the regiment, bid you a sincere and affectionate farewell.

CHARLES M. PYNE,
Captain Forty-second Infantry, commanding regiment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW YORK CITY, May 14, 1869.

General Orders No. 25.

On the recommendation of the chief paymaster of the department, the paymasters designated in General Orders No. 37, current series, Headquarters of the Army, for duty in the Department of the East, are assigned as follows:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Brua, major and paymaster U. S. Army, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Reese, major and paymaster U. S. Army, New York City.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Brantz Meyer, major and paymaster U. S. Army, Baltimore, Md.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Walker, major and paymaster U. S. Army, Boston, Mass.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Leslie, U. S. Army, paymaster, will remain in this city and make all payments at the Military Academy and post of West Point, N. Y.

They will join the stations to which assigned without delay.

By command of Brevet Major-General McDowell.

ROBERT C. PERRY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, May 15, 1869.

General Orders No. 23.

Private Conrad Bogel, Company C, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, was tried by a General Court-martial, (General Orders No. 4, current series, from these Headquarters), on the charge "Assault with intent to kill." The proceedings of the Military Court, in this case were overruled by the Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and declared null and void.

The following opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War, upon this ruling of the Honorable Judge Ross Wilkins, is published for the information and guidance of this command.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, April 8, 1869.

Respectfully Returned.

Upon the reasoning set forth in paragraph 3, page 44, of "Digest of Opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General," I am of opinion that the ruling of the United States District Judge upon the original charge in this case was erroneous. The specification showed that the offence was committed upon a fellow soldier in the United States service, and was therefore "conducive to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," could not in my opinion properly have justified the view that an offence other than a strictly military one was intended to be, or was, charged.

The 99th Article confers upon Courts-martial the jurisdiction of "all crimes not capital," which are to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The crime alleged here was clearly one of that character; and as military pleadings are not to be too strictly construed when they set forth a substantial offence under an Article of War, I cannot but regard the ruling of the civil Court as unwarrantably technical and mistaken. In this view, I have to report that, in my opinion, the accused has been once legally tried for his offence, and consequently that he cannot be re-tried for the same, under any form of pleading whatever.

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate-General.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Pope:

H. CLAY WOOD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1869.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of April, 1869, is communicated for the information of the Corps.

T. J. TREADWELL,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of Ordnance, in charge of Ordnance Bureau.

Brevet Major John R. Edie—Relieved from the temporary duty to which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 30, Adjutant-General's Office, December 22, 1868. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, March 21, 1869.

Captain Morris Schaff—Telegraphic order of 29th ultimo, summoning him as a witness before Dyer Court of Inquiry, confirmed. Special Order, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 27, April 2, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Harris—Granted six months' leave of absence, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States. Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 79, April 5, 1869.

Brevet Colonel Jas. G. Benton—Telegraphic order of 3d instant, directing him to report as a witness before Dyer Court of Inquiry, confirmed. Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 80, April 6, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Flagler—Telegraphic order of 8th instant, directing him to report as a witness before Dyer Court of Inquiry, confirmed. Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 83, April 9, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet—Directed to proceed to his station at Frankford Arsenal, and return to Washington, D. C., and report at Ordnance Office on 19th instant. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, April 13, 1869.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet—Directed to proceed to his station at Frankford Arsenal, and return to Washington, D. C., and report at Ordnance Office on 19th instant. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, April 13, 1869.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Flagler—Directed to return to their stations and

await further orders. Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 86, April 15, 1869.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman—Directed, in returning to his post in compliance with Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 88, to stop at Pittsburg, Pa., on public business. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, April 15, 1869.

Brevet Colonel S. Crispin—Directed to report at Ordnance Office without delay. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, April 19, 1869.

Brevet Major-General Geo. D. Ramsay—Directed to proceed to New York City on public business, and, after completing the object of his visit, to rejoin his station. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, April 21, 1869.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman—Telegraphic order of 22d instant, directing them to report to witnesses before Dyer Court of Inquiry, confirmed. Special Orders, Adjutant-General's Office, No. 95, April 23, 1869.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman—Directed to avail further instructions before complying with Spec. Ord. Adjutant-General's Office, No. 95. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, April 24, 1869.

Captain Morris Schaff—Authorized to delay seven days in execution of Special Orders No. 77, Adjutant-General's Office, directing him to rejoin his station. Order Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Treadwell, in charge Ordnance Bureau, April 24, 1869.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK

In January last Major-General W. S. Hancock was the recipient of a life-size military painting of himself, which was presented at Washington on behalf of a number of his friends and admirers, residents of Baltimore. The painting is in pastel; and the photograph from it which we have received shows that it is an unusually fine likeness.

The artists are Messrs. Stanton and Butler of Baltimore. It is richly framed, and cost \$1,000, and was presented by one hundred gentlemen whose names are signed to a letter of presentation, which was framed in walnut and embellished at the top with the national arms, the eagle bearing in his beak the motto "Honors for the Living! Tears for the Fallen!" It also bears in one corner a fine illustration of the Battle Monument of Baltimore, and in the other corner the Second Army Corps' badge. The letter has been handsomely lithographed, and printed upon fine, heavy paper, 28x22 inches, and each contributor is entitled to a copy.

The correspondence was as follows:

BALTIMORE, September 27, 1866.

Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR: Though the clangor of arms, the booming of cannon, the suffering of the wounded and dying are no longer heard throughout the land coming up from ensanguined battle-fields, quickening the recollection of imperishable deeds of those gallant spirits who, for four long and bloody years stood bravely up between treason upon one hand and their country's honor upon the other, yet the hearts of a sympathizing people, while turning with pride to the cause of justice, right and truth, will ever encircle with the wreath of sorrow the holy memories of those who have fallen, and place the chaplet of victory upon the heads and meritorious brows of their surviving comrades.

The first defiant note of rebellion, as it fell like a pall upon the hearts of the people, reached you upon the golden shores of the distant Pacific, where the seeds of treason were promising an abundant harvest and traitors were rejoicing in the prospect of a rich domain, but where, in the emergencies of the occasion, your voice and example were potent in awakening the spirit of patriotism in loyal hearts, and in strengthening their adherence to the flag of the country, the integrity of the Union, and the rights of man.

From thence the eyes of your admiring countrymen, and

MAY 22, 1869.

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THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department or the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated U. S. flag-ship *Concord*, Havana, May 6th: "As I am to be absent from this port for a few days, to relieve the U. S. steamship *Narragansett* at Key West, and for a change of air for the officers and crew, I shall give the Department a few items upon the political status of affairs. I have just received information from Commander Fillebrown at Key West, that the English steamer *Salvador* (supposed Cuban privateer), that we have been watching for some time at the instance of the Government, has cleared for St. Thomas, via Nassau, without arms or munitions of war of any description. Everything here is remarkably quiet. The Spanish authorities seem confident of suppressing the rebellion before the expiration of the year. The rainy season, now coming on, precludes the feasibility of any active operations. The probability is, that no news of importance from the interior, of the movements of either party, will be received at present. In conversations with Cubans who were at one time sanguine of success, I find that those in this end of the Island are dissatisfied, from the fact that the revolution has not been conducted in a manner to coincide with their views. There is little or no organization among them, although they claim that the cause of their present inactivity is owing to their forces being exercised and instructed in the use of arms, preparatory for a campaign at the close of the rainy season. General Cespedes and Quesada are acting independently, and have their own separate forces and adherents. Mr. Hall, our Consul-General, and the Commodore of the English fleet, seem to think that the insurrection is being crushed, and that in a few weeks it will consist of nothing but irregular bands of outlaws, scattered through the interior. The Peruvian monitor *Manco-Capac*, reported at last, has arrived at St. Thomas, and the crew of her convoy, the *Monterey*, sunk sometime since by a collision, sailed from this port yesterday in a French steamer bound to New Orleans. The Spanish Admiral, English Commodore, and Captains of Swedish, North German, and Dutch men-of-war, have arrived within the week; calls, and the customary salutes, military honors, courtesies, etc., exchanged."

THE French frigate *Semiramis*, Commander Franchein, from St. Thomas, fifteen days, having on board Rear-Admiral B. Meguet, commander of the French West India squadron, arrived at New York on the 14th.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Allan D. Brown, to the Naval Academy on the 29th of September next.

Lieutenant James M. Forsyth, to the receiving ship *Potomac*.

MAY 13.—Commander E. P. McCrea, to command the *Macedonian*, Asiatic Squadron.

Master Hugh W. McKee, to the practice ship *Macedonian* on the 5th of June next.

Ensign Benjamin F. Tilley, to the U. S. S. *Lancaster* on the 16th of June next.

Ensign C. R. Meeker, to report to Rear-Admiral Stringham at New York for duty as his aide, in addition to his present duties.

MAY 14.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles S. Cotton, to the Naval Academy on the 20th of September next.

Surgeon A. A. Houghing, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, Va.

First Assistant Engineer Frederick G. McKean, to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Boatswain William Jones, to duty on board the *Marion* at the Naval Academy.

Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, Acting Carpenter Benjamin R. Murphy, and Sailmaker John W. North, to the practice ship *Macedonian* on the 25th inst.

Surgeon James McMaster, Paymaster W. F. A. Torbet, Gunner Thomas P. Venable, Acting Carpenter W. H. Rickards, and Sailmaker John J. Stanford, to the practice ship *Savannah* on the 25th inst.

MAY 15.—Commander Jonathan Young, to duty at the Naval Observatory.

MAY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander William C. Wise, to duty on board the practice ship *Date* on the 28th inst.

DETACHED.

MAY 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the practice ship *Macedonian* on the 28th inst.

Lieutenant Samuel H. Baker, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and ordered to the practice ship *Savannah* on the 28th inst.

Lieutenant William W. Mead, from the Naval Station, Mount City, Ill., and ordered to the practice ship *Savannah* on the 28th inst.

MAY 13.—Commander S. P. Carter, from the command of the *Macedonian*, and ordered to return home.

Lieutenant-Commander Albert Kautz, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis B. Blake, from the Naval Academy at the end of the present academic year, and granted leave of absence.

MAY 14.—Assistant Surgeon F. K. Hartzel, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the practice ship *Savannah*.

Lieutenant Commander E. C. Merriman, from the Pensacola, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., as navigation officer.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clark, from the *Seminole*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

Lieutenant-Commander E. M. Stedman, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Seminole*.

Surgeon Somerset Robinson, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the practice ship *Macedonian*.

Second Assistant Engineer Charles K. Rooker, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and placed on waiting orders.

ORDER REVOKED.

MAY 17.—Master Hugh W. McKee, to duty on board the practice ship *Macedonian*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAY 18.—The detachment of Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., is revoked.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 15, 1869:

Paul Devlin, coal-heaver, May 3d, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
Thomas Scholefield, beneficiary, May 10th, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1869.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memorandum:

Second Lieutenant W. Kilby McSherry.—Commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, March 31, 1869. Joined at headquarters April 6, 1869.

First Lieutenant Israel H. Washburn.—On April 30, 1869, ordered to be detached from the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, Mass., and to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty.

First Lieutenant John C. Harris.—On April 27, 1869, granted three months' leave of absence from Philadelphia, Pa., from May 1, 1869, at the expiration of which his resignation as first lieutenant in the Marine Corps will be considered as accepted.

Second Lieutenant Lewis R. Hamerly.—On May 10, 1869, leaves of absence from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., extended three months from May 15, 1869, and permission granted to apply for a further extension, should the condition of his health require it.

First Lieutenant Robert L. Meade.—On May 3, 1869, detached from steamer *Shenandoah*, and joined at Boston, Mass. On May 6, 1869, granted leave of absence for one month, at expiration of which to report at Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty.

Second Lieutenant Mancl C. Goodell.—On May 3, 1869, detached from the steamer *Ticonderoga*, and joined at Boston, Mass. On May 6, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Boston, Mass., station, and to proceed without delay to Washington, D. C., and report to the commanding marine officer at the headquarters barracks for duty.

The following General Orders have recently been promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 124.

The names of the following vessels are changed in accordance with law:

Algoa; *Ammonoosuc* to *Iowa*; *Canandaigua* to *Detroit*; *Concord* to *Albany*; *Keweenaw* to *Plymouth*; *Keweenaw* to *Pennsylvania*; *Kickapo* to *Cyclops*; *Madawaska* to *Tennessee*; *Manitou* to *Worcester*; *Minneltonka* to *California*; *Moshulu* to *Severn*; *Neshaminy* to *Arizona*; *Omaha* to *Astoria*; *Ontario* to *New York*; *Piscataqua* to *Delaware*; *Pompanoosuc* to *Connecticut*; *Pushmataha* to *Cambridge*; *Wampanoag* to *Florida*.

A. E. BORIS, Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 125.

Officers travelling under orders anywhere within the United States are allowed ten cents a mile by the nearest mail route, agreeably to the act of Congress of March 3, 1835.

Paymasters will be governed accordingly.

A. E. BORIS, Secretary of the Navy.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

MAY 13TH.

Baylis, Captain. Moor, J. M., Colonel.
Briggs, Geo., Captain. Nelson, Geo., Captain.
Brosch, W. J., Captain. Pennell, Jas. H., Captain.
Chandler, A. B., General. Posten, Jas. G., Major.
Klaane, F., Colonel. Smith, O., Captain.
Hartley, H. A., Captain. Twoney, W. G., Captain.

MAY 17TH.

Cleveland, Henry, Colonel. Holt, Asa, Jr., Colonel.
Chivington, John M., Colonel. Hutchinson, A. S., Captain.
Cook, P., Captain. Hyde, J. B., Lieutenant.
Denison, D. E., Captain. Kerrigan, James, Colonel.
Dutton, Salmon, Captain. Munroe, Captain.
Dwyer, Jose, Major. McGuire, Thos., Captain.
Francis, John, Captain. Prost, Augustus, Captain.

REMAINS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes as follows:

The Freedmen's Bureau now has its headquarters at the new Howard University. General Howard will probably remain in charge of it all summer, though there was a deal of talk some weeks ago about sending him off to other duty. He still retains General E. Whittlesey as adjutant, General Balloch as disbursing officer, General H. M. Whittlesey as quartermaster, and General Sewall as inspector.

There has lately been a thorough reorganization of the bureau forces. The position of assistant commissioner has been abolished, and there are now none of this class of officers anywhere. The position of State disbursing officer has also been discontinued, and the finances are now entirely managed by General Balloch. The office of quartermaster is soon to be closed; and, in fact, General Whittlesey and his four clerks are now doing nothing but settling up the old business. Of all there was in the Bureau a couple of years ago, there remain only the educational and bounty claims divisions. The establishment no longer administers the criminal laws, no longer deals in corn and bacon and other supplies, no longer furnishes transportation for refugees and freedmen. Its whole duty now is to aid the cause of popular education in the South, and to assist colored soldiers and their heirs in collecting the bounties promised by Government during the war.

An average of about \$250,000 per month is paid over to claimants. A complete history of every claim is kept, and the books seemed to me models of neatness and orderly arrangement. So far as is practicable, the money goes to claimants through the Freedmen's Savings Banks of the South—the officers of which institutions are presumed to be generally acquainted with the negroes in their respective localities. Two or three bounty agents are, however, kept on duty in each State—all these are detailed Army officers. The number of this class of officials is being reduced as fast as possible.

The Bureau is selling off its property wherever it can find purchasers. It has control of the Arlington estate on the opposite side of the river from Washington; it was bought in by the Government at a tax sale, and that portion not occupied by the soldiers' cemetery is rented out to colored persons, some of whom have nice little farms. Most of the buildings in this city at one time held by the Bureau have been transferred to the Quartermaster's Department. There is considerable property at Macon and Augusta, as well as some in Texas and South Carolina, of which the Commissioner is ostensibly in charge—it cannot be sold because of disputes about the Government title. Many thousand acres of abandoned land were once on the books of the Bureau, but this is given up as fast as its owners come forward and establish their titles.

THE ART OF DINNER-GIVING.

"A MOST Reluctant Diner-Out" writes in the May number of the *Cornhill Magazine* a humorous account of his experiences as a guest at friends' tables.

"The other day," he says, "I dined with that most pleasant host, Mr. G., and his still more pleasant wife, Mrs. G. But it was a sad day for me. G. is a man who has been blessed, or the other thing, by great riches; and he has a French cook. Some of this great artist's inventions made me very ill. Now I would apostrophize my friend G. in this way: 'Do not think, when I refuse your invitations to dinner, that it is from my distaste for your society and that of Mrs. G., but I dread your French cook. That pleasant, round and accomplished foreigner—presents to me the awful idea of Black Death. When that distinguished foreigner goes to revisit his dear Paris for three weeks (surely you, who are a kind-hearted man, allow him that holiday), I shall be delighted to dine with you and Mrs. G., and to banquet upon the inferior productions of some Betsy or Molly, who holds the undistinguished post of kitchen-maid in your superb kitchen!'"

Suggestions are also made thus:

"One great point in dinner-giving is, that the hostess should know when to move after dinner. Most clever women stay too long. They delight in good talk, and in the good talk of clever men; but they forget that festivity, to be successful, should be rapid. Everything in this life is too long; and dinners, as well as church services, require to be greatly abridged. A great wit, of a former generation, once said to me, after we had been detained an unconscionable time by a very brilliant hostess not being willing to leave the dinner table, 'There is no material difference, sir, among women, but this—but this—that one woman has the sense to leave the dinner table sooner than another. I trust, young man, that you will recollect this when you have to make the choice of a wife.'"

"Let it not be thought that in the endeavor to make the party-giving of mankind more simple, less formal, less expensive, and more pleasurable, we are aiming at a small matter. The greatest men—among them, Goethe and Sydney Smith (two people not much alike in other respects)—have laid down this grand maxim (I have not the words before me, but I remember the substance of the passages): that pleasure is an abiding thing—that man is permanently the better and happier for having, if only once in his life, enjoyed some innocent pleasure heartily.

These two remarkable men coincided in another view they took of human society. They had both seen and lived with the most intelligent people in their respective countries. They had lived with wits and scholars, and men of science, and great people; and they both said that the happiness of society consisted in bringing people together who had a mutual respect for one another, and who would be inclined to love one another. Now let dinner-givers think of this great maxim, though it may appear to be a commonplace one. Your object should be—for fortune has blessed you with the means of doing it—to promote harmony and good fellowship in the world: to make men of different classes understand one another; and, in short, to blend society together in bonds of affection and respect.

I have hitherto spoken of this matter of entertainment, if not humorously, at any rate without great seriousness. But there is a serious side to the matter. 'plain living and high thinking' should be the main object to be aimed at; and you, who are rich and powerful, could do much to promote this. Remember that if there is any truth impressed upon us by the records of history, it is this; that great luxury generally precedes remarkable decadence in every nation—that is, in every nation that we know much about, the annals of which have been accurately recorded. It is for you to encourage simplicity in living; and you may be sure that this simplicity will coincide with that, which must be your great object, namely, to give the greatest pleasure by your entertainments."

BREVET Major-General William B. Hazen, colonel Sixth United States Infantry, and Superintendent of the tribes of the Southern Plains, has been in New York for several days, after a visit to Washington. The General reports that one thousand acres of land upon Medicine Bluff Creek have already been put under the plough, but by hired labor. Small patches have been set apart for the Indians, and an effort is making to encourage them in continuing in the work they have commenced and by degrees bring them to a fondness for the proposed condition of life. The Indians that have thus settled down show, as yet, no other indications than of contentment but whether this will last remains to be seen. The Cheyennes, who for the past four months have been promising to come in to Medicine Bluff Creek and give up, have not yet made their appearance, and as the season advances the prospects become less favorable. Several of the bands of the Arapahoes have gone to their reservation on the Arkansas. From New York the General proceeds to Fort Riley, and thence with escort, will start for Medicine Bluff Creek.

THE following officers reported at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending May 15, 1869: Brevet Brigadier-General N. B. McLaughlin, captain Fourth Cavalry; Brevet Major Theodore J. Eckerson, captain and assistant quartermaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Gordon, captain Fourth Cavalry; Brevet Colonel S. H. Starr, major Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Schwenk, captain Forty-first Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, major Pay Department; Brevet Major James Callehan, first lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major George E. Alden, captain Quartermaster's Department; Assistant Surgeon A. F. C. Girard, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. Lawson, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

UPTON'S TACTICS REVIEWED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Having examined of late, with some care, the tactics of General Upton, now the authorized system for the instruction of the Army and the observance of the Militia of the United States, I propose giving, in a brief manner, the result of my examination.

Paragraph 18, Upton. "His flank of the company is the flank of the battalion." Query. Where is the flank of a battalion? Where is the position of the First Sergeant when the Second Sergeant is on the right of the front rank?

Paragraphs 37, 39, and 41. The changes in these paragraphs from Casey's Tactics are not, in my opinion, improvements. I doubt the expediency of introducing into the body of a work on tactics any instruction not relating to tactical movements.

Paragraph 66. Not one man in a hundred can do this.

Paragraph 71. It won't be possible for the recruits to touch the hands behind the back once in a thousand cases. Why prescribe impossibilities?

Paragraphs 34 to 92. This is well enough in its place; but I doubt the expediency of introducing into the body of a work on tactics, forms of discipline or ceremony.

Paragraph 330. "The rank being aligned," instead of "a greater number being aligned," as in Casey, is not an improvement.

Paragraph 351. What becomes of the odd man who falls out in reducing the number of files "to a multiple of four or two greater?"

Paragraph 356. Here it is required to march at the command forward. The acquisition of tactics is rendered much more difficult by violating the principles of uniformity in commands.

Paragraph 387. Who is the guide of the first four?

Paragraph 400. In case the line should halt in its formation, how does the rear rank get into line?

Paragraphs 415 and 416. Suppose the left is a broken four of two files, and the wheel is left about; the left four will double on the two files of the left.

Paragraphs 434 to 440. In how many ranks is the company formed? What is the necessity of making a difference in falling in, whether with or without arms? The inference might be fairly drawn from paragraph 439, that when the men fall in with arms it is in single rank.

Paragraph 522. What kind of a performance is it when a captain throws himself?

Paragraphs 550 to 556. This method of forming line is neither so simple nor expeditious as by Casey's Tactics.

Paragraph 576. In route step it is required that the habitual formation be by fours. This is manifestly wrong, for the greater the number of subdivisions the longer the time to overcome obstacles, and the certainty of losing distance to a greater degree than by company or platoon front.

Paragraph 580 does not state what is the distance between the ranks.

Paragraph 583. How does the author intend that the company shall march; closed ranks or otherwise?

Paragraph 597. Wheeling by twos is not as simple or expeditious as "right face."

Paragraph 599. Not as simple as "front," or "by the left" or "right flank," as by Casey.

Paragraphs 605 to 610. This requires a longer time than by Casey's Tactics; as, besides overcoming the distance of the length of the line, the marching flank of each of the four is obliged to pass over three times its length to form line. In the formation of single rank from two there is more complication than by Casey, for similar movements.

Paragraph 615. What is the command for forming line to the left or right, when marching by a flank in single rank?

Paragraph 626. A separate drill for guard mounting, or any ceremony, is objectionable.

Paragraph 662. Where has the company been taught to face by a flank?

Paragraph 819. The men of these companies will be mixed up with those of other companies.

Paragraph 841. Where has the company been taught to form line from column by platoon?

Paragraph 945. "The guide of the company next toward the flank of the battalion." Where is the flank of a battalion? The positions of the companies broken off are in keeping with this whole system of stringing to the rear.

Paragraph 954. Tactics should be a method prescribed in peace to find its application in time of war. To have one way for file-closers at drill, and another in presence of the enemy, is confusing.

Paragraphs 955 to 964. This is neither as simple nor expeditious as the "right" or "left face," "by the right" or "left flank," or "right about," of Casey.

Paragraph 958. Where has it been taught to move by a flank?

Paragraphs 965 to 970. Not as simple as "by the right flank by file left," of Casey, if performed in succession by each company.

Paragraphs 971 to 978. Not as simple or expeditious as the "front," or, "by the right flank, halt," of Casey. In the latter case it would be easy to change the file-closers previous to facing.

Paragraphs 984 to 991. This method, besides introducing an objectionable flank movement, is neither so simple nor expeditious as the method prescribed in Casey for producing the same result.

Paragraphs 998 to 100. This is more complicated than the method in Casey, where the distances be-

tween the guides and files, in marching the battalion by the flank, are the same as the distances between the files.

Paragraphs 1,021 to 1,030. This is rendering quite complicated a simple movement. It takes a much longer time than by Casey, to perform the same. Upton makes no provision to perform this, in the Manual, as in Casey.

Paragraphs 1,051 to 1,060. The habitual formation by fours is wrong. The explanations are not sufficient for so important a subject.

Paragraphs 1,099 to 1,110. This movement will be found in Scott's and Hardee's Tactics. It was omitted in Casey's Tactics, and closing in mass and deploying substituted. Every one who has had much experience in drilling a battalion, will concur admitting that this movement is very difficult to execute well; and that it is seldom that the best drilled battalions succeed. Unless each company shall have wheeled the eighth of a circle, and shall have taken the proper direction afterward, there will be either overlapping or intervals in the line of battle. Deployments, on the contrary, are simple, and easy of execution.

Paragraphs 1,110 and 1,111. This movement takes the place of "into line, faced to the rear," of Casey. The same objection obtains here as for the previous movement, with the additional objection that the back is longer turned to the enemy.

Paragraphs 1,113 to 1,119. The movements here indicated are in the tactics of Scott and Hardee. They are not of sufficient importance to be prescribed.

Paragraph 1,125. The manner in which the field officer will rectify the position is not made sufficiently explicit.

Paragraph 1,135. This will be apt to cause great confusion, especially with troops not veteran.

Paragraphs 1,119 to 1,138. These movements are more complicated and less expeditious than by Casey. Why are the ployments confined to the flank subdivisions? There are positions in which the colonel might wish to place the battalion which would be the more [easily effected] by ploying on a central subdivision. Suppose, for instance, the battalion was in line parallel to a stream, or other obstacle, and the bridge, or causeway, wide enough for a company, was opposite one of the central companies. I can imagine that one reason for the omission, (especially in ploying by company), was that it would show too glaringly one of the objections to interchanging numbers.

Paragraphs 1,138 to 1,145. This is somewhat complicated. The method of performing the same movement by Casey, would be by simply facing by a flank, halting, and ploying. It is more simple, more expeditious, and more comprehensive than by Upton, as the base of the ployment need not be confined to the flank subdivision, but the column may be formed on any subdivision of the line. Upton does not provide for ploying and continuing the march, as in Casey.

Paragraphs 1,145 to 1,166. The methods of performing these movements are somewhat complicated. With a very slight change of command in Casey's Tactics, and by the methods already in use, most of these movements can be executed.

Paragraphs 1,200 to 1,229. No provision is made for deploying, without halting, as in Casey.

Paragraphs 1,262 and 1,276. This requires the field officer to place himself successively in rear of each guide after closing; which is both awkward and unnecessary.

Paragraph 1,326. In taking but three paces, from the line of file-closers, the first company would pass between the captain of the second company and the file-closers of that company.

Paragraphs 1,412 and following. This is not as expeditious or simple as the method in Casey for a similar formation.

Paragraph 1,440. The possibility of preventing this facing is doubtful.

Paragraph 1,443. It will be a pretty difficult matter for the colonel to tell whether the front rank men are on the right or left of the rear rank men.

Paragraph 1,464. This interchange of numbers will involve much confusion.

Paragraph 1,552. In the movements the rear battalions have to make a long march by the flank—which is very objectionable, rendering it easy for the enemy to cut them up.

Paragraph 1,608. This is a bad change in the tactics; these have been superseded.

Paragraphs 1,617 and following. This movement is objectionable for the reason that the troops are not in a good position either for attack or defence. Massing of battalions, in the manner indicated, was one of the causes of the loss of the battle of Waterloo.

Paragraphs 1,656 to 1,678. This involves long flank marches, which are very objectionable.

Paragraph 1,678. What should be the habitual method is here made the exceptional.

Paragraphs 1,732 to 1,747. This involves long flank marches, which are objectionable.

Paragraphs 1,938 and following. This flank movement by wings is objectionable. Not being properly formed, if attacked great confusion would necessarily follow. By Casey, each battalion other than the first would be "form double column at half distance," and would be marched on to the line, taking the route step if desired. In case a less front is necessary, by a movement prescribed in Casey (omitted in Upton) a column by company could be formed, and that without halting. Should the accidents of the ground render necessary a less front, even to a single rank, provision is made in Casey, and without halting.

No military man can doubt for an instant that the formation prescribed in Casey, either for attack or defence, against cavalry or infantry, is preferable to the flank formation of Upton.

Paragraphs 1,981 to 2,001. These long flank movements are objectionable.

Paragraphs 1,995 to 1,997. Here a new command is introduced, which although well enough in itself, is hardly consistent with the requirements of paragraph 1,460.

Paragraph 2,102. This interchange of designations will be apt to lead to confusion and mistakes.

Paragraphs 2,113 to 2,114. The brigades in a division here, by paragraph 2,102, once received their designations; confusion will be very apt to arise from again changing them.

Paragraphs 2,209 to 2,211. These division movements, in the first place, lack concert of action. For example, suppose it is required to deploy on the head of the column, consisting of three brigades, and with line formed entirely to the right, or left, instead of one brigade to the right and the other to the left of the central one, (as shown by the example of the text), the want of concert in the movement would be apt to cause a bad formation. In the second place, they are objectionable from the movement being generally made by a flank.

Where Upton has changed Casey's Tactics, either by omitting movements or by substituting different methods, he has not, in my opinion, succeeded well. For instance, he has substituted the "forward into line by half wheeling" for Casey's closing and deploying, and also, the forward into line by half wheeling, and wheeling about by fours, for Casey's "into line faced to the rear."

He has omitted the movement "on the right by file into line," and introduced no method that will so promptly place the company, or battalion, in that position.

He has omitted the method of promptly forming line, to the right, or left, from a column at half distance, or massed in mass, while on a march.

I confidently affirm that the resources of his Tactics furnish no means of forming line so promptly and easily, from a column formation, as does the one above indicated.

He has omitted the method in Casey for forming column, by company, from double column, and the converse, which would be very useful at times.

Upton's flank movements are substantially, in principle at least, the old tactics of 1835, (recently elaborated by General Morris), but which were superseded by the system translated from the French by General Scott. Moving habitually by the flank begets carelessness, and every officer who has had much experience knows that it always results in loss of distance. The stringing out of troops, which is made by Upton's system the habitual method of formation, should only be resorted to in cases of necessity. As a general thing troops should be held well in hand, and in that respect Casey is preferable to Upton. Troops acting in a very extended order are apt to fall into irretrievable confusion, and to fire into each other; particularly if raw. Attacks by the flank are generally unsuccessful, and most commonly result in defeat. By presenting only the narrow front of four men to the enemy the moral effect produced by numbers is lost, although ten thousand men are in rear of the first set.

In breaking to the right, to march to the left, Upton makes it a successive movement by company. This would be an improvement were it not that if the movement was executed in double quick time, the reverse flank, before getting on the new direction, would be obliged to take the run.

In marching by flank, the method in Upton of forming a column by marching to the right, or left, by the flank of division or company, may at times be a very useful movement.

In Upton the company is not required to be divided into platoons, which is no improvement. He resorts, in several instances, to the platoon formation.

Of the 2,147 paragraphs in Upton, 1,423 of them are either the same, or substantially the same, as in Casey.

The calls and beats are also substantially the same.

The following were originated by General Casey:

1. The order in which the ten companies are placed in the battalion (first published in tactics for colored troops).

2. Paragraphs 570 to 576, in Upton. The method of breaking off files (first published in Hardee).

3. Paragraph 845. The method of escorting the colors (first published in Hardee).

4. Paragraphs 1,350 to 1,363. The method of advancing or retiring by the flanks of companies (first published in Hardee).

5. Paragraph 1,882. The method of forming square forward on the centre (first introduced by General Casey, in his tactics).

6. Paragraph 1,479. The method of forming the second line.

7. Paragraph 1,503. Remarks on firing.

8. Paragraphs 1,791 to 1,803. Taking the deploying intervals.

9. Paragraphs 1,806 to 1,812. Closing the deploying intervals.

10. Paragraphs 1,945 to 1,960. The principles contained in these paragraphs.

11. Paragraph 2,006. Remarks on squares.

12. The signal of execution, on page 320, which has been adopted by General Upton, but not applied in his movements.

13. Instructions for manoeuvring a battery of artillery, with infantry.

14. Dividing the evolutions of the line into the schools of the brigade, division, and corps d'armée.

It would appear that General Upton, in his system of tactics, so far as he modified or changed the system of General Casey, has had in view some particular section of country, full of woods and other obstacles. In my opinion it is not proper that a national system of tactics, intended for all parts, should be subordinated to one particular section.

The best formation for attack and defence, and for overcoming distances, should be the habitual one, and this should not be departed from, unless rendered necessary by the accident of the ground, or other unavoidable necessity. Some of the readers of this article might

say, although you have pointed out some errors, omissions, and mistakes, cannot they be corrected? You have not touched upon the fundamental differences, and there lies the great power and excellence of Upton, over other systems. Let us now briefly consider these differences.

Upton has abolished counter-marching and movements by the rear rank, and substituted wheeling by fours and the interchange of numbers, in formation by division, and also the interchange of the brigade designation in the division of the line. It is claimed that Upton does away with inversion. If the following definition of an inversion is correct, Upton's is emphatically a system of inversion. Whenever the relative positions of the subdivisions of a line, with regard to each other, are changed from the primitive formation, it is an inversion, in the tactical sense. It is to be feared that in avoiding Scylla he has run upon Charybdis. Counter-marching is easily performed, and certainly not very objectionable. With regard to rear rank formation there are some difficulties, in their application, to be seen, but nothing that cannot be easily overcome by any officer who so desires, and who is fit to hold a commission. It is thought by many that it is no improvement to have the same rank always in front.

And again, in Casey's system, movements by inversion and by the rear-rank are seldom necessary. The regular order is the habitual method used in manœuvres. There are several objections to wheeling by fours. First—Wheeling is always difficult to be performed well. Second—As the wheeling is by either flank, each set of fours will require two guides, one on each flank, in order to perform the movements correctly and promptly; and, although they are present at the commencement of an action, would not be apt to continue. Third—in nine cases out of ten, troops, not veterans, commencing their retreat in the face of the fire of the enemy, would simply face about, and would not wheel by fours. Fourth—There is much complication in the various movements of a broken four in forming line from column, and the converse, and in change of direction. Fifth—in the various ployments and deployments in forming column by division or company to the front or rear, by the right or left of companies, the method of moving by four, of Upton, is neither as simple nor as expeditious, as by the method in Casey. Sixth—By the method of forming fours, as prescribed in Casey, the proper distance is acquired at the same time the fours are formed. By Upton the proper distance is not taken until after the formation of the four. Seventh—in some of the movements in Upton, the guides have no final point upon which to direct themselves, for instance, in closing on a rear company in a battalion movement. Eighth—Wheeling by fours is a cavalry movement, and for which it is no doubt well adapted. It does not follow from this that it is adapted for infantry; and it is certainly not expedient that the tactics of the more numerous, and the only self-sustaining arm of the service, should be subordinated to an auxiliary arm. I am not aware that it has been attempted by any of the great military powers.

Inasmuch as the column of fours, of Upton, formed by wheeling, is identical with the one formed by facing, the one can have no possible advantage over the other, with regard to the extension incident to ordinary flank movements, and by a trifling addition to the commands, the number of modes of forming line would be just as great from the one as the other.

Paragraph 3. Upton provides that the divisions, each composed of ten companies, shall be numbered from right to left, when in line, and from the head when in column, first, second, third, etc., without regard to their original, but to their present position. As there is nothing said about changing the designation of the companies, we will suppose they retain the designation received at their primitive formation, first, second, third, etc. We will suppose a column by division as follows:

Second Company. 1st. First Company.
Fourth Company. 2d. Third Company.
Sixth Company. 3d. Fifth Company.
Eighth Company. 4th. Seventh Company.
Tenth Company. 5th. Ninth Company.

Now, suppose it is divided to form line on the head of the division column, and to the right, the position of the companies will be as follows:

2d, 1st, 4th, 3d, 6th, 5th, 8th, 7th, 10th, 9th.

The first division will now be composed of the 9th and 10th companies, the second of the 7th and 8th, etc. The company on the right will be either the 1st or 9th, as the formation is to the left, or right, of the head of the column. We will now face to the rear, and form line on the head of the column, either to the right or left. The 1st division in the first case will be composed of the 2d and 1st companies, and the other companies in the same order. The company on the right will be either the 2d or 10th, as the formation is to the right or left of the head of the column. It appears from the above, that the first division, counting from its right, may be composed as follows:

Of the 1st and 2d	Companies.
" 9th and 10th	
" 3d and 1st	
" 10th and 9th	

The Second Division.

Of the 3d and 4th	Companies.
" 7th and 8th	
" 4th and 3d	
" 8th and 7th	

And so on for the other divisions. The company on the right of the battalion may be either the 1st, 2d, 9th or 10th, and so on for the other companies. The relative positions of the companies, as established at the primitive formation, being constantly changing. It will be found a fruitful source of confusion in all ployments and deployments by company, especially if the troops are not veteran. These changes in the designation of the subdivision of a line should have been fatal to their adoption.

In conclusion, I would say that, after divesting the subject of all its outward covering, and coming down to elementary principles, the whole matter lies in a nutshell. It is this, whether it is more simple and expeditious to

form to the right or left, or to wheel by fours to the right or left; to face about, or to wheel about by fours.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

A GROWL FROM JACK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I saw in your valuable journal, while on a cruise to Japan and China, and article from an engineer signing himself "Blue Jacket," under date of December 14, 1867, asking, and giving some of his reasons, why we have not a better class of seamen in the Navy. As a seaman of twenty years' standing in the naval and merchant services of the United States, with all kinds of officers and men, I will try and give the most potent reasons for the absence of those men mentioned by your correspondent. First, the price of clothing and small stores is so great that our pay is not adequate to meet the demands, particularly if one is married or has a family depending on him for its partial support. It takes us, invariably, from six to eight months to get out of debt for our outfit, and then we have to contract a fresh debt by drawing material to conform with the uniform regulations of the ship, as the clothing we get when we join is not allowed to be worn in our sea-going vessels, because it is "slops," though we pay from seventy-five to one hundred dollars for it. Our uniform discipline is just as rigid as it was fifteen years ago, when we could get the same articles for half the price we pay now.

Secondly, when we join the service we are led to believe that it is for three years, unless sooner discharged; but to the utter disappointment of our families and ourselves we are detained from ten to eighteen months over our time. I have known, personally, in the Asiatic Squadron, upward of one hundred men so detained. There can be no possible excuse or reason now-a-days for such detention, as there can be drafts of men sent from the United States to any part of China, Japan, or Europe, in sixty days. It is true we get one-fourth more pay, but it is at the option of the captain. If the Government breaks faith with us in such manner, we can't be held responsible for avoiding the service if we can.

Thirdly, since the close of the rebellion we have been placed under the charge of young, inexperienced officers, who hardly know the gammon-lashing from the upper gudgeon-pin of the stern-post; who neither look after nor care about the comfort that we were used to in days gone by. They class us with the veriest plebeians that patrol our large cities, and abuse us accordingly when the slightest opportunity offers. We are not used to such treatment; particularly when we can recall with pride the days when we could make known our wants to our old Navy officers and feel sure of having them attended to, and know that we were respected as seamen. It is not steam, nor yet the ash whip, that deters us from making the Navy our home, as some people assert. The class of vessels building now are not adapted for the comfort of Jack. Two-thirds of the vessel is appropriated for the engine-room and officers' quarters; consequently a large number of us can't enjoy the fourteen inches swinging room allowed formerly by the Government; so we are compelled to sleep on deck or any other place we see fit.

Fourthly, our physical treatment now is of the very worst, and our food is far inferior to what men get on board of our merchant vessels. There is no such thing as a sick bay, or, in fact, any accommodations for the sick or wounded. I have known cases where invalids and sick men, sent home from other vessels, were compelled to sleep on the cold, and very often wet decks, because they had no hammock number in the ship, and were regarded only as passengers. A man must be hardy and hearty to stand such treatment. If sick, he must not be an epicure, as there is nothing for him to eat different from what they give a well man, viz.: salt beef, pork, beans, and very bad canned meat, with a sprinkling of miscalled coffee and tea. In fact, the physical comfort of poor Jack is merely a dream of years gone. If taken sick while in the service he is kicked and cuffed by men that it is often his duty to learn and advise in their duties on board of ship.

The public are led to believe that the apprentice system of our Navy will furnish, in course of time, competent and reliable seamen for our vessels of war. I stoutly deny the assertion for three reasons. First, during their servitude on board of the school-ships they learn nothing to enable them to ship as boys on board of one of our merchant vessels. Second, from the time they leave the school-ships until their discharge they are occupied as messenger boys and loblollies for the officers. Thirdly, their education on board of our sea-going vessels is only thought of when the officers have no writing for the schoolmaster to do; consequently, at the time of their discharge, they are not fit for one thing or another.

I have truly shown to you the principal grievances that we have to contend with. I feel that I have done my duty in bringing this to your notice.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1869.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE INDIANS.

(Post Chaplain G. Collins of Fort Lyon, Colorado, sends us the following.—ED. JOURNAL.)

SINCE the discovery of this country, the "Indian Question" has been one of seeming insurmountable difficulty to even those who having the power, wished to treat the Indians justly. But despite the efforts of good men and the wisdom of legislators, whole bands, tribes and I might almost say races, have been swept from existence by the white man. So rapid has been this destruction that now, comparatively few remain. As all former measures to civilize the aborigines have failed, it seems wise to try the efficacy of new instrumentalities. Hence with considerable hesitation I suggest the following:

1. Let the present war continue until the Indians both believe and feel that the white man is his superior, the conqueror, and therefore, the ruling race. The Indians of the Plains can only understand the logic of force, and

their own good requires a wholesome quantity of this kind of reasoning.

2. As at the close of the war many of them may be very poor, perhaps starving, a great and generous people should supply their immediate wants. But the utmost care should be taken to teach them that what they receive is a charity bestowed by their conquerors, not a price paid for their friendship. Now, they consider their annuities as tribute extorted from us by their greatness and valor. This mistake is the source of our trouble with them. We purchase their friendship, and they boast that we are afraid.

Yet this charity should be based on conditions, viz. 1. That they manifest a disposition to abandon an idle, vagabond life, and sustain themselves. The white man earns his living and why not the Indian? 2. They must be willing to have their children learn to read and write. 3. Place them on good reservations, and treat every one who leaves without permission, as a public enemy. If necessary, their fire-arms could be taken from them. In their hunts they now use bows and arrows. They only need rifles and pistols, when on the war path. They seldom, if ever, shoot their game.

In forcing them, by their dependence and want, to become producers, but little can be expected from them at first; yet now they are competent to raise horses and cattle for the market, and for these purposes their country is specially adapted.

Many more points could be suggested, but I hesitate to intrude further; I will however add, that I consider my plan feasible, uniting Christian liberality, rigid justice, and a sound policy, giving the savage the utmost freedom consistent with the general good, and holding him to a strict accountability for his conduct. Of this I am convinced, while I perceive many but not insurmountable difficulties in the way. Indeed, the civilization of the Indians does not seem impossible, when idiots are taught to think, the deaf and dumb to converse, and outcast women are changed to respectable members of the community.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT FRANK F. YOUNG, FIFTH U. S. INFANTRY.

DEPARTED this life, at the residence of Mr. A. H. Apple, in Indiana, Pennsylvania, on the 5th instant, Lieutenant Frank F. Young, Fifth U. S. Infantry, aged 26 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

The deceased was a native of Indiana, Pennsylvania, a son of Hon. Joseph J. Young. He entered the service of the United States in 1861, at the breaking out of the recent rebellion, as a private in Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and served in that capacity about eight months, when he was promoted to the position of Second Lieutenant in the Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served with the latter regiment until the close of the war, when, after a short visit to Europe, he was appointed to a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, and assigned to the Fifth U. S. Infantry, then in the Western part of Kansas and in the Indian Territory. The exposure and arduous duty of a trip across the Plains was too much for his physical constitution, and after a absence of a year or more he returned home completely broken down. After a short visit he returned to his command, but only to relapse again. He again returned to his friends, only to linger and die. The members of Post No. 164, Grand Army of the Republic, attended his funeral in a body, testifying their high appreciation of the public services of their recent comrade in arms.

We have received a copy of the resolutions passed by the Post, expressing its deep sense of loss and its high appreciation of the personal and soldierly virtues of the deceased officer.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Wednesday the 19th of May. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General George A. Custer, lieutenant-colonel Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Colonel Lewis Merrill, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Thompson, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Captain George W. Yates, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Custer, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant John F. Weston, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant E. G. Mathey, Seventh U. S. Cavalry. Judge Advocate, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Weir, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at the post of Ship Island, Miss., May 10th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain David Schooley, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain D. A. Ward, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gaines Lawson, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major M. L. Courtney, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Captain F. A. Kendall, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet First Lieutenant E. Allsworth, second lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry. Judge Advocate, Brevet Captain A. Bogle, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Jefferson, Texas, May 26th, for the trial of Captain Edward S. Huntington, U. S. Army, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General N. B. McLaughlin, captain Fourth Cavalry U. S. Army; Brevet Major W. W. Webb, captain Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army; Captain John A. Irwin, Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Major Chas. H. Hoyt, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. A.; Captain Tullius C. Tupper, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Thomas M. Tolman, Sixth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvallo, U. S. Army. First Lieutenant Ogden B. Read, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Dwight Bannister, paymaster U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes and ordered to report for duty to General Alvord, chief paymaster Department of the Platte.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

GENERAL DYER.

THE Army will hear with satisfaction that the long and patient investigation into the management of the Ordnance Department has resulted in a finding and opinion favorable to General DYER. Not only that officer's friends, but the whole service, also, have reason to congratulate themselves on this verdict. For if it had been proven that an officer of long service and unblemished reputation, had advanced, step by step, from inferior rank to the highest position in his department, only, when he reached there, to prove easy of corruption and false to his trust, his disgrace would have cast a deep shadow on the system of military training, and the service to which the recreant officer belonged.

When we come to examine the charges and the evidence against General DYER, we find that the former were instigated by disappointed inventors and their advocates and partners. It is easy to understand that the Chief of Ordnance was constantly beset by inventors and the owners of inventions, most of whom believed in the transcendent value of their articles, and many of whom could not conceive of the possibility of their being rejected without some improper motive influencing the decision. No doubt they believed, certainly to some extent, in their charges. Sufficient ground was perhaps furnished in some of General DYER's official action, to inspire them with suspicion. It was not strange that they should have misunderstood the officer. They were, of course, as they had a right to be, serving their own personal interests, and they could not be made to believe that he was not equally caring for his. They knew that General DYER was an inventor himself, and his invention was competing with theirs.

Moreover, a remark of his to the effect that he "was entitled to a royalty on the Dickson & Zane shell, was readily interpreted to mean that he was making use of his official position to advance his own pecuniary interests. It is established by the testimony, however, that he had always taken the ground that the Government had a right to the invention of an officer, without recompense, and that the remark was made some time after the only order ever given by him for this shell had been issued. General DYER never had taken out a patent for his invention and could not expect to receive, and did not receive, a royalty. The Court came to the reasonable conclusion that "his motive in making the remark was either the pride of an inventor, or a desire to protect the interests of the United States." In addition, subsequent testimony showed that he had dismissed a Government employé because, at General DYER's request, he refused to give the Government, for a nominal sum, a license to use the inventions he had perfected while in the Government service. And this dismissal, moreover, was made the ground of one of the charges against General DYER. The Court sustained him in both cases.

Another of the charges was that he had intrigued General RAMSEY out of the Ordnance Office, with the connivance and assistance of the officers of the Ordnance Department, and secured his own appointment, to further the interests of DICKSON and other contractors with whom he was interested. But this is met by the positive

testimony of Mr. STANTON that he appointed General DYER of his own motion, without the latter's solicitation, and that he "does not think any human being knew of his determination to appoint General DYER until after he had concluded to recommend the appointment to the President, except himself and Assistant Secretary WATSON," and the latter substantially confirms this testimony.

The charge that General DYER sent in a partial report in response to a requisition of the Congressional Committee, and wilfully suppressed a portion of the record, narrows itself down to the fact that two of the reports of firing had been mislaid, which circumstance, though some time before brought to the knowledge of General DYER, might reasonably be supposed to have been forgotten by him. When his attention was called by the committee to the omission, a search was made, and the two reports were eventually found. The charge and the evidence to sustain it seem to us exceedingly flimsy. The committee, acting on the supposition that General DYER was dishonest, were not prepared to believe that he could have mislaid the papers unless intentionally. But the summing up of the facts by the Court cannot fail to convince any reasonable man that such, nevertheless, was the fact.

General DYER was charged with setting on foot in the Ordnance Department, without lawful authority, what has been called the Rifle-Projectile Branch, causing an expense thereby to the Government of many thousands of dollars. The Court find, however, that this branch was really a measure of economy; that the entire expense incurred for the improvement of rifled projectiles was about \$7,000 or \$8,000, while the chief employé testifies that in one item alone there was a saving of \$37,000. The object of the establishment was to improve the large quantities of Sellers, or Sellers-Dyer shell on hand at the Washington Arsenal, and considered unserviceable. It originated during the war, when General RAMSAY was Chief of Ordnance, and Mr. TAYLOR, proved to be a competent person, was put in charge of it, by direction of the Secretary of War, at five dollars a day. He succeeded in improving the three-inch projectiles of the Sellers pattern, remedying what was considered a serious objection, and effected besides a saving of materials, leaden bullets, and iron from wadded projectiles which would otherwise have been buried on account of the danger of emptying them. Mr. TAYLOR also succeeded in so far improving the shell known as the "Dyer" that it was deemed an entire success, and consequently received the name of Taylor-Dyer.

Another charge was that General DYER had surreptitiously taken from Mr. WALL, and appropriated to the use of the Government, certain modifications and improvements in what was known as the "Springfield Alteration," and denied Mr. WALL's claim as an inventor. The Court find that Mr. WALL simply made suggestions of modification in a general and crude manner, and did not have any claim as an original inventor, and that General DYER was justified in denying his claim.

Then the committee charged further that, General DYER, when called upon by them for the model, produced it in a mutilated condition, and that the correspondence relating to it was destroyed by his direction and consent. But Colonel BENTON testified that the model accidentally got into the hands of his little son, who broke it; that it was repaired and restored by the workman who originally made it, and that he (Colonel BENTON) destroyed the correspondence with General DYER on his own motion; that he destroyed only letters relating to other matters, such as breech-loading arms and others, after he had testified before the committee; that the latter called only for the Wall model and the correspondence regarding it.

The testimony shows that General DYER was in the habit of sometimes writing to subordinates on official matters in private letters. This informality opened him to attack from his enemies. The Court say that the practice can only be excused on the supposition that the matters referred to in the letters were not sufficiently determined for him to consider them of such importance as to require formal correspondence, and that supposition they inferentially adopt; for they find that "it does not

appear from the testimony that, for evident purposes of concealment no record was kept in his office of any of these transactions." The most that can be said is that it was not prudent, and rendered him liable to suspicion.

Perhaps the gravest charge was that General DYER failed to purchase, and introduce into the field, projectiles which he ought to have purchased. A great amount of testimony was taken on this point, which the Court carefully sift and consider. They say:

The question, according to the evidence before the Court, appears to be narrowed down to the inquiry, whether or not he was derelict in his duty in not purchasing, at an earlier date, a supply of the Eureka projectiles for service in the field; for, it appears by the evidence that full supplies were at all times in store for issue, either manufactured at the arsenals or procured through purchase—by General DYER or his predecessors in office—of the Hotchkiss and Parrott and other projectiles, which previous to that time had been, or afterward were, considered valuable for service.

Previous to the order of the 27th of February, 1865, the date of the order to CLIFFORD ARRICK for 5,000 Eureka projectiles for experimental purposes in the field, it does not appear to the Court that the Eureka had shown itself superior to some others of the most approved projectiles. Therefore, General DYER, in not purchasing them to the exclusion of others, or in larger quantities than he did, only exercised such latitude of judgment as must always be permitted to officers in such official position. Nor is there any evidence to sustain a belief that he was governed at any time by improper or corrupt motives in not making earlier or larger purchases of the Eureka projectiles. The Court believes that the relative merits of the Eureka, the so-called Taylor-Dyer, the Absterdam of the latest pattern, and possibly others, have not yet been fully established. The Eureka, from the evidence, appears to have qualities which make it the equal of the best, and it is believed that further trials, such as were recommended by the Ordnance Board of 1868 for the Taylor-Dyer and Eureka, will determine which projectile or projectiles of those now most approved should be adopted hereafter for service in the field.

We have not space to trace the whole of the process by which the court arrive at this conclusion; but the quotation above substantially covers and explains the charge.

Now, after as careful an examination as we have been able to give of the vast volume of testimony we are satisfied that the conclusions of the Court are those to which any fair-minded man examining the case must come. The impudent declaration of the prosecution that this Court was intended to whitewash General DYER will be believed by those who think that GEORGE H. THOMAS, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, and ALFRED H. TERRY are the men whom General DYER and his friends would select for such an operation; others will receive it with the contempt it merits.

The Board extended their deliberations over many months; took a thousand pages of testimony; allowed the accusers to produce oral and documentary evidence to an unlimited extent in support of their charges; permitted them to be represented by counsel, and admitted all the evidence that could throw any light on the case from either side. A fairer trial could not have been conducted, and the triumph of General DYER on that account is the more complete and decisive.

The President has promptly approved and confirmed the "findings and opinion" of the Court, and it is therefore established that "no further proceedings are necessary in the matter of the complaints against Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. B. DYER, chief of ordnance, in his administration of the Ordnance Department, as contained in the report of the Joint Select Committee on Ordnance, and the testimony accompanying the same, reported to the Senate of the United States, July 17, 1868."

Army officers will take lesson from this trial and learn that conscious integrity of purpose does not necessarily protect them against assault, and that they cannot be too particular as to the manner of their official dealings, or too careful in preserving the most minute record of their transactions. Those who are accustomed to sneer at red tape may perhaps learn something as to its value by reading the evidence in the DYER Court-martial.

It appears that the greater part of the Militia and the Militia Reserve in England are still unprovided with the Snider Enfield rifle, and that there is some doubt as to the superior efficiency of that weapon. A Government Commission has lately reported in favor of the Henry-Martini, and some of the troops are to be experimentally supplied with it. It will be some months before this can be done, as the machinery for manufacture has to be altered, and the regiments who will put this weapon to the crucial test are scattered in various parts of the globe.

THE latest intelligence from England shows that Parliament has been thoroughly roused to the importance of questions connected with the reorganization of the Army, and the state of the Navy. A debate in the House of Lords on the former important question must go far to redeem that assembly from the oft-repeated charge of senility. The opening speech of Lord MONCK, late Governor-General of Canada, deserves to be characterized (we quote the words of the *Broad Arrow*) as "a masterly sketch of the present composition of the British Army, and of the principles on which it is possible to begin the work of reorganization." Lord NORTHBROOK, in a moderately critical reply, distinguished himself by perfect clearness and comprehensiveness, and evidently expressed the feeling of the House. The point on which the greatest difference of opinion was elicited, is a peculiarly British one. There is, of course, no conscription, and no possibility of introducing such an institution among the jealous Islanders, and hence the difficulty of holding men to military service by any means short of the attractiveness of that service itself. To make it attractive, all confess that the period for which men enlist must be reduced, but then comes in a veto from the requirements of the Indian service. Men cannot be enlisted for short periods if they are to serve in India, and it does not seem that the idea of forming local corps to serve in India has met with a favorable reception. The problem is further complicated by the necessity which is now felt of forming a powerful Army of Reserve, distinct from the Militia and the Volunteers. The debate went to no practical issue, but it adds considerably to the little that the general public seem to know of this subject, and it elicited valuable opinions from the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Lord DALHOUSIE, as well as from Lord MONCK and the remaining speakers.

INDIAN news are not less various than interesting this week, for we have peaceful and warlike tidings all in a breath. Those of the former sort may be very briefly summarized. On the 9th, a band of 30 Indians (whether Sioux or Bannocks is not made known) appeared suddenly in Wind River Valley, killed four men, and drove off a hundred cattle and horses—so at least runs the story from South Pass City. On the other hand, it is reported that a detachment of the Fifth Cavalry, seven companies strong, under General CARR, struck a camp of 500 Cheyennes, on the 13th, and defeated the Indians, who left 25 soldiers dead on the field, and carried off many wounded. It is added that General CARR lost three killed and three wounded, one of the latter an officer; and that he is still in pursuit near Medicine Lake Creek. The Fort Hays affair, of which we have already given an account, resulted from the order to remove the Chiefs from the corral to the guard-house. The Chiefs gathered in their tents, took out their knives, began the death whoop, and "went for the soldiers." BIG HEAD and SALLIE, a squaw, were promptly shot dead, DULL KNIFE bayoneted badly, CORDIGON knocked senseless, and the affair was over. Sergeant HAZEN was dangerously wounded in the back by BIG HEAD, which was the extent of the injuries of the troops. In Arizona, Indian depredations are numerous as usual—a man killed near Prescott, and a California mail robbed near Tucson, being the latest intelligence from San Francisco.

LOPEZ is on his legs again. Whether it be that the Allies did not offer him the liberal terms they at one time were considering, or whether LOPEZ declined to wait for them and was indisposed to accept them—from some cause at all events, the Dictator has again put himself on the march, and, strange as it may seem to say so, has actually, in a small way, "assumed the aggressive." Once safe in his mountain fastness, he gathered around him the shattered remains of his army; the Paraguayans followed him with a fidelity which is almost utterly unaccountable; and soon out of the chaos of his fortune he was able to organize a provisional force of probably 6,000 or 8,000 men. Some of the freed Paraguayan captives rejoined his desperate fortunes. For artillery, he turned to what was once "the Paraguayan Navy"—a sort of mosquito fleet—and dismounted and carried off its guns, so that now we are told of his having forty pieces at

command. The whole story of the reappearance of LOPEZ is one of the marvels of this extraordinary war. Perhaps if Minister McMAHON were in communication with his Government we might understand it better; but LOPEZ allows no such communication, and all that we know definitely is that our Minister accompanies the President, like another *Achates*, in his wanderings. The Allies would find the shortest way out of the difficulty to be in offering honorable terms to LOPEZ—if the latter will accept them.

It is believed that the Franco-Belgian difficulty is tided over for the present, and now a Franco-Swiss Railway affair threatens to succeed to it in the line of sensational politics. Perfidious Switzerland, always true to her policy of letting her service or herself to any bidder, provided he has money bags, is accused of conspiring with Prussia to rob France of the Anglo-Indian traffic overland to Brindisi, by allowing the St. Gothard to be pierced by a tunnel. It is obvious to the French that this tunnel is only the excuse for the construction of a system of railways on the farther bank of the Rhine for the convenient passage of Prussian troops. It is thought that the world will hear more of this subject. It recalls to military readers the fact that, in the great American struggle the two armies fought for railway centres, as in the old days rival commanders fought for fortresses.

WERE we to put faith in the Falstaffian stories of the Spanish authorities regarding the Cuban revolution, we should long ago have given up all hope of the patriot cause. A month or more ago DULCE's proclamation announced the definite downfall of the insurrection. The Cuban cause had made its positively last appearance on any stage. But, like many another actor in the mimic drama, this last appearance has been succeeded by so many farewell weeks, that we are fain to believe the sturdy actor has been "re-engaged" for an unlimited number of days and nights. To drop the metaphor, we may say that, to all appearance, the rebellion wears a crest as formidable as at any time within the eight months of its existence. And, meanwhile, the decision of Spain against a Republic, and the various conflicting policies which rack and harass the "Mother Country," will not lessen the natural and proper sympathy of our own people in the Cuban effort at independence.

THE late personal encounter between our old Valley antagonist, General JUBAL EARLY, and Mr. R. H. GLASS, has, according to the latter gentleman, been unfairly reported. One would suppose from the previous account that, unmindful of the general direction to all parties to treat "GLASS with care," General EARLY had shivered the head of said GLASS with his cane, and otherwise put him *hors de combat*. Mr. GLASS says, on the contrary, that the General "made a remark about my political position, that caused me to break my walking cane over his head. He resisted with his cane, but did not 'knock me down,' as stated in the paragraph, or injure me materially in any way." The ex-General is a stout warrior, who has given and taken many knocks. But his friends sometimes overstate his success; and we have found by experience that it is generally best to get accounts from both sides regarding his battles before making up our minds.

ANOTHER great Volunteer review has been held—this time at Portsmouth. The various regiments engaged formed a *corps d'armée* of between 8,000 and 9,000 men, and several gunboats and other vessels of war were employed in a sham attack on the fortifications. The enemy was supposed to have landed his men under cover of a heavy fire from the ships; and, after some manoeuvring, an assault was made on the Castle, which was allowed to be partially successful. As a scenic display the review is lauded by the English press all round, but doubts are freely expressed of the real value of such exercises in a military point of view.

In future the various corps of Volunteers in London will be brigaded on certain days in Hyde Park—another step toward the improved military organization of the country upon which the present Government seems to be strongly resolved.

GENERAL GRANT had a way in the Army of not saying a great deal, but of putting pith and pungency enough into what he did say to crystallize the whole idea of a campaign, a battle, a movement, or a policy, in one brief sentence. This trait has not been less manifest in his present position. In a private letter not long ago, President GRANT remarked that "*office-seeking was now fast becoming one of the industries of this country*"—a comment which seems to us to fairly put the status of all the politicians in a nutshell.

Pall Mall Gazette rather rejoices over Mr. SUMNER's speech as a well-timed exposition of policy, such as will serve to put the Foreign Office on its guard. Mr. SUMNER, in our contemporary's opinion, "is asking nothing that is unreasonable when looked at from the American point of view,"—but then, says another English journal, "this is as much as to say that the Americans are a nation of fools and rogues." This, in fact, is what the cynical tone of the *Pall Mall Gazette* would lead one to believe is really its meaning.

Broad Arrow has read such portions of Mr. SUMNER's speech as have been given to the English public, and all its martial ardor is aroused. "Away with the twaddle about kith and kin," cries our young English contemporary. "Our American kin seek to place their knuckles at our throat; but they have not the power to keep them there. If it must be, we will fight them; and to a certainty we shall thrash them."

A STATEMENT made in our article of two weeks ago, on the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, in regard to the number of pupils who passed the examination, was likely to give a false impression and do injury to an accomplished officer. Of the nineteen pupils upon the rolls, eighteen were examined, one having been "absent sick" during almost the entire period devoted to the theoretical course. The absent officer was not examined at all, but had not his health failed him, the promise he gave was so good that he would probably have been among the first scholars of his date. Of the number of pupils actually examined but one failed to receive his certificate.

A FREEJEE Island correspondent of the *Honolulu Gazette*, says there are at Libruka, on the Island of Ovalan, about thirty foreigners, all sailors, most of whom have run away from ships and turned Feejeeans. The principal man among them, and the one who has most influence with the chiefs—and, in fact, is a very respectable and steady man—is David Whiffey, who, thirty years ago, left a Nantucket whaler, and, making friends with the chiefs of Libruka, settled there. He has a number of wives and a large family.

A DISPATCH from St. Louis, dated the 18th, says that Brigadier-General W. S. HARNEY and staff were to leave that day for the Sioux reservation on the Upper Missouri, near Fort Sully. The General will have care of 12,000 Indians. These banks are located between Forts Randall and Rice. A quantity of agricultural implements and wagons have been shipped to the reservation.

THE National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic met at Cincinnati on the 12th. The hall was decorated with banners that have seen service, and the names of a long list of battles and prominent generals were displayed on the walls. Addresses were made by ex-Major-General LOGAN and others.

BREVET Captain H. J. FARNSWORTH, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as depot and disbursing quartermaster at Atlanta, Ga., and acting chief quartermaster Department of the South, and assigned to duty as aide-de-camp to Major-General MEADE, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic.

THE Attorney-General has decided that brevet promotions, made during the existence of Indian hostilities for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy, are to be deemed as made in time of war within the meaning of the statute.

CARDS have been issued for the hop to be given, between June 10th and 14th, to the graduating class at West Point. The managers are Cadets Otto L. Hein, P. S. Bonus, and F. V. Green.

A HOP was given by the officers of Governor's Island, New York Harbor, on Tuesday evening, May 18th. These occasions are always delightful, and call together an elegant company.

MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock arrived at St. Paul, Minn., Monday last, to take command of the Department of Dakota. His headquarters will be at St. Paul.

GENERAL McCLELLAN ON GENERAL JOMINI.

We make a few more extracts from the able and important article by General McClellan, in the June *Galaxy*, on the late General Jomini:

His writings were voluminous, and, as a general rule, of the highest importance; no one familiar with them will deny that they evince wonderful political acumen, as well as military ability. His "Political and Military Life of Napoleon" is, perhaps, the most interesting of his works to the general reader; while the "Abstract of the Art of War" and the "Treatise upon Great Military Operations" are the most instructive and satisfactory to the purely military student. The earliest published work of Jomini was the "Treatise upon Great Military Operations." It consists of a relation of all the campaigns of Frederick the Great, in sufficient detail to bring clearly to the light the faults committed and the skilful movements executed; all related so naturally and so clearly that the deductions of the author seem to spring from the mind of the reader, who is fully prepared to acquiesce in the correctness of the maxims enunciated, sometimes in the current of the narrative, sometimes at the close of a chapter, again in separate chapters. The final chapter is devoted to a *résumé* of the general principles of the art of war. Nothing can be more clear, satisfactory, and instructive than this admirable work, and it cannot be too strongly recommended to those desirous of acquainting themselves with the principles of the art of war. His next important work was the "History of the Wars of the French Revolution," on a very similar plan to that of his first work. Next, and last of his great historical works, was the "Political and Military Life of Napoleon." This was published anonymously, and purported to be related by Napoleon himself, in the Elysian Fields, before a tribunal composed of Caesar, Frederick, etc. No abler or better account of the achievements of this wonderful man has ever been written; nor has any writer more nobly and fairly defended his reputation and career. In fact, Jomini was, so to speak, the complement of Napoleon; he was, as a military writer, what Napoleon was as a leader of men. The last of his important works was of a more didactic character; it was the "Abstract of the Art of War." In this, Jomini collects and arranges the maxims of war and politics scattered through his other works, and has formed a lasting book of reference and study for the statesman and the general; it is a noble monument to the genius of the author. No allusion has been made to his numerous minor works, because those already so briefly described will sufficiently explain the general nature of his writings. It is understood that he has left voluminous memoirs, which cannot fail to be among the most interesting works given to the world in this century.

We cannot better sum up the nature of Jomini's literary efforts than by repeating that he was the first who deduced from history the principles of war, before his time concealed in the brains of the few great generals who have appeared from time to time. He enunciated them in distinct formulae, and thus formed a code of maxims for the guidance of generals and the instruction of students. He has indicated the path, but the "Royal road" remains yet unopened; for the difficulty of the application of these principles still remains. Were his works universally studied by military men, one of their legitimate results would doubtless be to decrease the number of very bad generals, and to increase the number of moderately good ones; but the great captains must ever be, in the future as in the past, very rare. Mortals endowed with the peculiar combination of intellectual and moral gifts found in such characters as Napoleon, Frederick, Cesar, and Hannibal, will appear only at long intervals in the history of the world. Such works as Jomini's will greatly facilitate the labors of such men, but cannot create them.

General Jomini, as the writer saw him about a year ago, was somewhat below the middle height, a little bent, his hair white, his eyes bright and piercing under shaggy eyebrows, his voice clear, his face much like that of an old worn-out eagle. He had, for a long time, been confined to his room, and suffered much pain; he spoke, without dread or affection, of his approaching end, and manifested the greatest interest in the present, while his memory was perfectly distinct as to the past. His conversation as to the men and events of the era of the great Napoleon was replete with interest; two anecdotes which he related were new to me, and perhaps worthy of record here. He said that upon a certain occasion, while conversing with the Emperor, the latter asked, "What do you think of Massena?" "Sire," replied Jomini, "I can best express my opinion by relating under what circumstances I first saw him. In 1799, when a major in the Swiss service, I was sent to consult with Massena (then in command in Switzerland), in regard to some military affairs. I was told that he was on the front line, but as that extended from Bâle, through Zurich, the Grisons and the Valais, to Geneva, it was difficult to find him; at last I met with him on the Limmat in front of Zurich, where he had Molitor's division of four regiments watching the Archduke Charles, who was with some 40,000 men in Zurich. I then paused," said Jomini to me, "when the Emperor at once slapped me on the shoulder, as was his frequent habit when conversing with officers, and exclaimed, 'That is Massena exactly! When other men lose their senses he begins to gain his!'" To understand the point of this it must be remembered that very shortly after Jomini's interview with Massena, the latter, after having long remained inactive in his very exposed position in front of the vastly superior forces of the Archduke, becoming aware of the danger to which Suvarrow's movement over the St. Gotthard exposed him, took advantage of the Archduke's departure with a portion of his troops toward the lower Rhine; suddenly gathered his troops; forced the passage of the Limmat; won the battle of Zurich, and entered upon those brilliant manoeuvres which rendered abortive Suvarrow's painful and dangerous march. Jomini said that Massena was a man who required great dangers and emergencies to arouse him to the full ex-

tent of his powers; that under ordinary circumstances he was by no means a brilliant character. The defences of Genoa and Essling show what endurance and heroism were in the man; his passage of the Limmat, the campaign against Suvarrow, and his superb flank march across the field of Wagram, attest the brilliancy of his powers when occasion called them forth. The other anecdote which I shall attempt to relate, referred more particularly to the Emperor himself, and illustrates some of the peculiar qualities of his great mind more fully than any circumstance I remember. During the battle of Essling the victorious progress of the French was arrested by the destruction of the bridge over the main Danube, while a large portion of their army still remained on the Vienna bank. It was clear that nothing could be done but to hold the positions of Essling, Aspern, etc., until nightfall, in order to secure a retreat into the Island of Lobau. While the Archduke Charles was making his most desperate attacks upon Massena in Essling, Napoleon was sitting on the ground dictating orders to several aides-de-camp, when Massena's senior aide approached, and reported that the Marshal had directed him to say that if he was expected to hold Essling he must have re-enforcements, otherwise it would be impossible. The Emperor quietly looked up at the aide, and pointing to the ground immediately in front, where Lannes lost his life, and where the enemy was at the moment attacking in great force, and with much vigor, said, "I should be very glad to have Massena's troops there. Tell him that I have no re-enforcements to give him; he must hold the village at any cost, with what means he has; he must do the best he can in his own way; and tell him that it is his business and not mine. Say to him not to trouble me again about it." He then quietly resumed his dictation.

These orders were the detailed orders of march for that wonderful concentration of troops from Illyria, Dalmatia, Northern Italy, Naples, Spain, France, the Tyrol, Belgium, etc., etc., which was carried into effect the day before the battle of Wagram. Jomini mentioned this as a most striking instance of Napoleon's marvellous control over his mind; the moment he saw that the day was lost he sat down where he happened to be—under fire—and at once began the arrangement of the combinations that led to Wagram. The Emperor was indeed fortunate in possessing such lieutenants as Massena, to whom he could confidently intrust the defence of a vital point with insufficient means, telling him that it was not his business to attend to it.

Jomini conversed frankly about the modern changes and improvements in fire-arms, railways, telegraphs, etc. He freely acknowledged their advantages, and the changes they would bring about in war, but insisted that they could not modify its principles. "Woe to the general," said he, "who trusts in the modern inventions, and neglects the principles of strategy; those principles will remain unchanged through all the improvements of the future, and can never be inconsistent with them; future history will show that under no circumstances can those principles be violated with impunity."

LARGE BLAST AT LIME POINT, CAL.

THE operation of blasting off the rocky headland of Lime Point, opposite Fort Point, and forming the northern entrance to San Francisco Bay, for a heavy water-battery, has been conducted under the direction of Colonel G. H. Mendell, U. S. Engineer Corps. Two blasts have already been made; one with about 10,000 pounds of powder and a second with 24,000 pounds. This second blast is supposed to have been the largest ever used in military engineering, and moved about 80,000 tons of rock. This manner of moving large masses of rock was first introduced by Field-Marshal Sir John F. Burgoyne, in the operations for constructing the immense breakwater works at Holyhead, England. It was subsequently used for blasting a roadway around the cliffs of Dover for a railway. The philosophy of the blasting is, that of tunnelling into the base of the rocky headland and making several chambers to hold the powder, and then blocking the tunnel up again and firing the powder by electricity. One charge in the operations at Dover contained 18,000 pounds of powder, the largest known outside of the Lime Point operations.

The headland at the northern side of the Golden Gate is called Lime Point, not because of any lime rock forming the cliff, as almost every kind of rock is represented, except lime rock. The white appearance of some of the low rocks is due entirely to bird lime. The Government purchased 1,900 acres from S. R. Throckmorton, for \$125,000, in currency, which included Horseshoe Cove. The last blast was at the extreme point of the cliff, nearly facing Fort Point. The company which assembled to witness it went on board the steamer *Katie*, belonging to the Engineer Department, consisted of General Alexander, United States Engineers, Prof. Le Conte, of the University of California, Prof. Davidson, United States Coast Survey, numerous Army officers and their ladies and invited guests, in all about fifty. On arriving at the snug landing constructed by Colonel Mendell, on the easterly shore of the Point, by filling in a causeway of 100 or 200 feet, to the Needles, to break the southerly swell, the company walked to the Point, a distance of about 2,000 feet, in a southerly direction, to examine the locality. About 60 workmen were busy in removing the rock and earth moved by the previous large blasts. At the Point a tunnel had been run in a north-westerly direction, into the base of the hill, a distance of 30 feet, where a chamber was formed on the right, to contain 3,000 pounds of powder; thence the tunnel ran in a direction south of west 31 feet, where a chamber was formed on the left for 6,000 pounds of powder; thence on the same line 45 feet, where the third chamber was formed to contain 7,500 pounds. These chambers were about 5x7 feet, to contain from 125 to 130 cubic feet. When all were chambered out, a board partition was put up in front of each chamber to hold the powder. The greatest care was used in placing the powder in the chambers. The men wore the wooden French *sabots*, or bandaged their feet in bagging. The barrel of powder was opened at the mouth of the tunnel,

and carried into the chambers in sacks, the men groping their way into the dark tunnel and delivering their dangerous burden to the foreman, who emptied it in one immense bin in the chamber. At a certain stage of the filling up, eight cartridges were distributed at different points in the mass; each cartridge having an electric wire leading to the central wire connected with the magnetic machine outside. As fast as these chambers were filled, they were sealed up with clay and the tunnel tamped with the same material, the wires for firing the mass leading through a small wooden box at the bottom of the tunnel. These wires, two in number, were of copper, one an insulated wire to convey the electricity to the mass of powder, and a plain wire for the return current; one connected with the positive and the other with the negative pole of a powerful Beardslee Magneto-Electric Machine, located in a secure place outside and several hundred feet distant. The company went on board the steam-tug, a few hundred feet distant, to witness the effect of the explosion. On waving a white handkerchief by Colonel Mendell on shore, the machine was put in rapid motion by a crank, the positive and negative poles of the battery were connected at half-past 3, when the explosion took place with a heavy, dull sound, and an immense mass of rock and earth was thrown into the air about 50 feet, and the whole face of the cliff came crashing down to the base and tumbled into the sea. Heavy masses came down at intervals, as they were loosened. The company went on shore and examined the result of the blast, which proved far more extensive than it appeared from the steamer. The cliff had been blasted off for about 200 feet along its face and for about 175 feet in height, with an average depth of about 60 feet. The mass of rock and earth thrown down is estimated at 60,000 tons. The 60 workmen are able to move about 10,000 to 12,000 cubic yards monthly, and fill in on outside of the plateau, which is about 20 feet above low tide.

The kind of batteries which will be placed here is undecided, but they will not be of masonry. Experiments are now being made with a view to putting in iron batteries. These will be erected on the solid rock, some little distance back from the front, and will probably consist of the 15-in. and 20-inch Columbiads already in the Government arsenals, which will throw shot of several hundred pounds weight, according to shape, for a distance of four to five miles. The range of the battery will be very extensive, embracing nearly three-quarters of a circle, and will occupy about five hundred feet east and west, and about the same distance north and south, on the eastern face, which commands Raccoon Straits, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island and the southern shore of the entrance to the Bay. The work is prosecuted slowly, as the present appropriation for this purpose is too small to allow of rapid work.—*San Francisco paper*.

THE CHINESE AT SINGAPORE.

WE have settled the question of negro slavery in this country and are prepared to grapple with some new problem which shall furnish a basis for philosophical discussions, as well as for partisan wrangling. Such a problem will soon offer itself in the question as to what place shall be made for the Chinese who are flocking into our settlements on the Pacific coast and promise soon to present themselves farther East, now that the Pacific Railroad is completed. Meanwhile, it may be well to inform ourselves in regard to the character of these new applicants for American citizenship. A hint as to their quality is afforded in an interesting sketch of the Chinese residents of Singapore, which we find in a work just published by Harper & Brothers, entitled the Malay Archipelago, by Alfred Russell Wallace.

Few places are more interesting to a traveller from Europe than the town and island of Singapore, furnishing, as it does, examples of a variety of Eastern races, and of many different religions and modes of life. The government, the garrison, and the chief merchants are English, but the great mass of the population is Chinese, including some of the wealthiest merchants, the agriculturists of the interior, and most of the mechanics and laborers. The native Malays are usually fishermen and boatmen, and they form the main body of the police. The Portuguese of Malacca supply a large number of the clerks and smaller merchants. The Klingis of Western India are a numerous body of Mohammedans, and, with many Arabs, are petty merchants and shopkeepers. The grooms and washer-men are all Bengalese, and there is a small but highly respectable class of Parsee merchants. Besides these, there are numbers of Japanese sailors and domestic servants, as well as traders from Celebes, Bali, and many other islands of the Archipelago. The harbor is crowded with men-of-war and trading-vessels of many European nations, and hundreds of Malay praus and Chinese junks, from vessels of several hundred tons burthen down to little fishing-boats and passenger sampans; and the town comprises a handsome public buildings and churches, Mohammedan mosques, Hindoo temples, Chinese joss-houses, good European houses, massive warehouses, queer old Kling and China bazaars, and long suburbs of Chinese and Malay cottages.

By far the most conspicuous of the various kinds of people in Singapore, and those which most attract the stranger's attention, are the Chinese, whose numbers and incessant activity give the place very much the appearance of a town in China. The Chinese merchant is generally a fat, round-faced man, with an important and business-like look. He wears the same style of clothing (loose white smock, and blue or black trousers) as the meanest coolie, but of finer materials, and is always clean and neat; and his long tail, tipped with red silk, hangs down to his heels. He has a handsome warehouse or shop in town, and a good house in the country. He keeps a fine horse and gig, and every evening may be seen taking a drive bareheaded to enjoy the cool breeze. He is rich, he owns several retail

shops and trading-schooners, he lends money at high interest and on good security, he makes hard bargains, and gets fatter and richer every year.

In the Chinese bazaar are hundreds of small shops, in which a miscellaneous collection of hardware and dry-goods are to be found, and where many things are sold wonderfully cheap. You may buy ginlets at a penny each, white cotton thread at four balls for a half-penny, and penknives, corkscrews, gunpowder, writing-paper, and many other articles, as cheap or cheaper than you can purchase them in England. The shop-keeper is very good-natured; he will show you everything he has, and does not seem to mind if you buy nothing. He bates a little, but not so much as the Klings, who almost always ask twice what they are willing to take. If you buy a few things of him, he will speak to you afterward every time you pass his shop, asking you to walk in and sit down, or take a cup of tea, and you wonder how he can get a living where so many sell the same trifling articles. The tailors sit at a table, not on one; and both they and the shoemakers work well and cheaply. The barbers have plenty to do, shaving heads and cleaning ears; for which latter operation they have a great array of little tweezers, picks, and brushes. In the outskirts of the town are scores of carpenters and blacksmiths. The former seem chiefly to make coffins and highly-painted and decorated clothes-boxes. The latter are mostly gun-makers, and bore the barrels of guns by hand out of solid bars of iron. At this tedious operation they may be seen every day, and they manage to finish off a gun with a flint lock very handsomely. All about the streets are sellers of water, vegetables, fruit, soup, and agar-agar (a jelly made of sea-weed), who have many cries as unintelligible as those of London. Others carry a portable cooking apparatus on a pole balanced by a table at the other end, and serve up a meal of shell-fish, rice, and vegetables for two or three half-pence, while coolies and boatmen waiting to be hired are everywhere to be met with.

In the interior of the island the Chinese cut down forest trees in the jungle, and saw them up into planks, they cultivate vegetables, which they bring to market, and they grow pepper and gambier, which form important articles of export. The French Jesuits have established missions among these inland Chinese, which seem very successful. I lived for several weeks at a time with the missionary at Bukit-tima, about the centre of the island, where a pretty church has been built, and there are about 300 converts. While there, I met a missionary who had just arrived from Tonquin, where he had been living for many years. The Jesuits still do their work thoroughly, as of old. In Cochin China, Tonquin, and China, where all Christian teachers are obliged to live in secret, and are liable to persecution, expulsion, and sometimes death, every province, even those farthest in the interior, has permanent Jesuit mission establishment, constantly kept up by fresh aspirants, who are taught the languages of the countries they are going to, at Penang or Singapore. In China there are said to be near a million converts; in Tonquin and Cochin China, more than half a million. One secret of the success of these missions is the rigid economy practised in the expenditure of the funds. A missionary is allowed about £30 a year, on which he lives in whatever country he may be. This renders it possible to support a large number of missionaries with very limited means; and the natives, seeing their teachers living in poverty and with none of the luxuries of life, are convinced that they are sincere in what they teach, and have really given up home and friends and ease and safety for the good of others. No wonder they make converts, for it must be a great blessing to the poor people among whom they labor to have a man among them to whom they can go in any trouble or distress, who will comfort and advise them, who visits them in sickness, who relieves them in want, and whom they see living from day to day in danger of persecution and death entirely for their sakes.

M. PIERAT, a French author, having just written a book, entitled "Le Drame de Waterloo," has sent a copy of it to Mr. Carlyle. The Chelsea philosopher, in reply, says:

I recognize your love of accuracy and certainty, your great outlay of research and studious examination, laborious reading of documents, otherwise repulsive rather than interesting—and in result I report to you my clear conviction.

First—That Napoleon's campaign ended in four days so tragically for him, by Napoleon's own mismanagement, by the fact which you have rendered evident, that he was *hâte*, sunk in somnolence, negligence, and not himself any more.

Second—That in subsequent times he, with unconscious, and now and then with conscious mendacity, endeavored to lay the blame on others—Grouchy, Ney, etc., and has now, as his fate was, been convicted of that sad offence, and will have to pay the penalty before the whole world. In young years, especially in the Hudson Lowe time, I was greatly an admirer of the Great Napoleon; but I confess, for a long while back, the essential mendacity, egoism, charlatanism, of his procedure and relation to the world, have been more and more apparent to me, and the greatness of him, even as a soldier, being steadily diminishing. "A great General?" as Kleber said: "Ah, yes! a very great General—a General of 10,000 a month! *Ce petit coquin*, no bigger than my boot!"

BREVET Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, chief commissary of subsistence Department of Missouri, has been ordered on duty connected with his Department to Phil. Sheridan and Fort Wallace, Kansas; Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, captain and assistant quartermaster, to Phil. Sheridan and Fort Wallace, Kansas, on duty connected with his Department; and Brevet Colonel George W. Schofield, major U. S. Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general, to Fort Zarah, via Fort Harker, on duty connected with the Department.

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 8,201, New York.

FALLACY OF THE TIME TEST.

Next to winning a race, the ambition of the American oarsman appears to be to put good time in print, a most natural desire, since the merits of the performance will be judged by the public, in accordance with the reported time and distance of the race. Consequently, there exists a spirit of rivalry, not confined to actual contest side by side; but the reported time of others, in neighboring or distant waters, is set up as a gauge of speed, and the merits and demerits of crews are arrived at without competing together.

The fallacy of any such comparisons or conclusions, if not generally conceded, must be plain to any one who has kept any records of time in American boat racing during the past few years. Crews that have sat in a boat but a season are credited with making the best time on record. A crew that has beaten the time of another some two minutes at home, goes abroad to contest with its unworthy opponent, and is distanced. An amateur sculler hangs his watch on his stretcher, and discovers that he can beat Hamill's best time. He lays low, gets a soft match, and is defeated by a working boat against his shell, in a hollow manner. We have it on authority that should not be questioned, that an amateur sculler of note has rowed a seventeen-foot working boat over a surveyed course of three miles, in a minute and some seconds faster than Hamill's best recorded effort in a shell. It is on record that a well-known Boston amateur rowed a two-mile course on Charles River, in 1859, in a craft known as a Boston wherry, about equal in speed to a seventeen-foot, modern style, working boat, in the extraordinary time of 13 min. 52 sec. Tyler's time, on the same course, is about 15 min. 30 sec., with the best constructed modern shell, and by a man whom all boating men about Boston know, is not a *minus* behind the best that breathes, in a two-mile spin on that course.

The following records will be found still more unsatisfactory. On the 4th of July, 1868, at Boston, the Ward crew of six defeated the Harvard six, on the Charles River course, doing three miles in 19 min. 19½ sec.; and on the 22d of July, same year, at Worcester, the same crews contest again in a three-mile race, and Harvard is a second time defeated, though they make the unprecedented time of 17 min. 53 sec., against 17 min. 40½ sec. by the Wards, now recorded as the best time on record. On the second day following, same course, the Wards won a four-oared race, easily, in 20 min. 15½ sec., notwithstanding the fact that they lost a four-oared race at Boston, only three weeks previous, being defeated by the "Roaho crew" in the comparatively slow time of 22 min. 27½ sec.

How is this great difference in the Boston and Worcester time to be accounted for? Is the Boston course long, or is the Worcester course short? Was there two minutes' difference in the condition of the water, or the condition of the men, on the two occasions? Did the breaking of an oar at Boston, by Harvard, and the substituting of a strange one, make a difference of two minutes? Why did it take the four-oared crews some two minutes longer to make three miles on the Boston course than it did on the Worcester? We see no other conclusion to arrive at than an existing difference in the length of the two courses, somewhere in proportion to the difference of the time, but not knowing which is three miles—if either of them is—how are we to judge of the merits of any crews rowing on those courses, or compare them with crews rowing on other waters, by the recorded time, however official it may have been promulgated.

There has been so much deception practised by many of the boating fraternity at large—we do not say intentional in all cases—in the recording of time, and particularly in the measurement of courses, that however correct the record of good performances may be, no faith or reliance will be placed upon them, until this matter of *correct courses* is taken in hand by the management of our rowing associations, and its importance fully appreciated. Let all courses be carefully measured, and their correctness sworn to by competent surveyors, under the direction of a committee representing the clubs of an association, or in such a way that no particular club or individual will alone be responsible for the faithful performance of the work.

At the start and turn, piles should be driven, if practicable, and a permanent mark established. If this cannot be done, and a buoy or stake boat is to be set, have the positions designated by a range on two landmarks, instead of the usual method of placing the boat or buoy abreast of some single object.

What can be the sense of attaching so much importance to the time of a race, as to split seconds with a chronograph, when the stake boat is anywhere within quarter of a mile of the proper place; and we would suggest, that until our courses are somewhere in the neighborhood of what they purport to be, the taking of time had better be omitted. Although we must ever consider the time test to be fallacious one, regardless of our proposed reform in the measurement of courses, comparisons of interest may be made between crews rowing on different courses, with considerations and allowances for the condition of the water, if the distances are only known, or believed to be correct.

The INTERNATIONAL RACE.—The intense interest that is being manifested throughout the country in the international race, and the eagerness with which the least scrap of news is sought by the boating fraternity, will compel us to keep our readers fully posted with all the particulars concerning it.

As we stated last week, Cambridge accepts the challenge conditionally. An official reply was received by Mr. Simmons on the 13th inst., as follows:

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

SIR: At the earliest opportunity after the receipt of your letter, a meeting of the captains of the Cambridge University Boat Club was called, and it was then unanimously agreed that, if possible, your challenge should be accepted. The general opinion of the meeting, however, was that it would be impossible, owing to the loss of many of the crew which represented our University against Oxford last March, to accept your challenge definitely before a time after the termination of the annual eight-oared race of the Cambridge University Boat Club—that is, until about the 1st of May; then, of course, we would be in a position to decide whether we can get a four-oared crew to row against you. If, therefore, you will allow our acceptance or refusal to remain open until then, we shall esteem it as a great favor. Such a course—as you will, in any case, I suppose, come over to England to row against the Oxford University Boat Club—will not, I trust, in any way inconvenience you. I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

JOHN H. D. GOLDIE.

Should Cambridge fail to contest, it cannot be for anything on the part of Harvard that is unreasonable, for what can Harvard have to gain in contesting with a second crew in charge of a coxswain perfectly fair—with the currents and eddies of the river, that may

be jockeying for the second best place on the course. Faith in the honor of our English friends should spurn the idea that Cambridge would—if unable to win—prevent the American crew from winning. But as *prudence* comes before *faith* in the rounds of the ladder to aquatic success, no chances of defeat that are possible to be avoided, should be regarded with favor.

The comments and discussions of the press indicate a general feeling as to the result, although reasons that have been advanced to show why Harvard cannot win, are ably met by facts that seem to show they can win, or at least have a chance of doing so. We clip the following to show the varied opinions that have been advanced.

The World says:

It seems that the boating boys of Harvard have determined to try conciliations with the crack oarsmen of the oldest English university, on English waters. The patriot, who was acquainted even by hearing with the relative aquatic prowess of the two countries, congratulated himself upon the obstacles which prevented the making of a match last year. But the injudicious puffery of American graduates who chanced to see the last collegiate regatta upon the Thames, and a comparison of "time," seem to have emboldened our own youngsters into believing that they had a fair chance of success in a contest with the victors of that race.

The World last year took occasion to give its reasons for believing that either English university could furnish a crew that would be sure, barring accidents, to win against any American college crew. They were:

1. The fact that boating is much more practised in England than in this country—in the universities as well as out of them.

2. That either English university had four or five times as large a body of undergraduates to choose from as any American college.

3. That the average age of students at Oxford and Cambridge was higher, by three or four years, than the average age of students at Harvard or Yale; and that this seniority insured superior endurance and steadiness, other things being, as they were not, equal.

4. That rowing was of much longer establishment in the English colleges than in the American, and had become systematized into an art, whereas here it was but a thing of yesterday; and that the crack oars of the English crews had had a preparatory training at the public schools, whereas most college oarsmen with us had never sat in a shell before their matriculation.

Certainly, nothing has happened since to weaken either of these positions. No one who knows anything of rowing needs to be told that the criterion of speed—the "best time"—is a most fallacious one; in fact, considering the infinitude of circumstances that may affect it, that it is no test at all. Lake Quinsigamond is not tide-water, neither is the straight course over it comparable with the devious reaches of the Thames. Moreover, the English crews have had a coxswain to row, and our crews have done their own steering. It will not be practicable for them to do it over the Putney course, and the oarsmen will find that even so few as eighty pounds of dead weight, or even of lively weight, in the stern, makes a difference in three miles of hard pulling. Therefore, we are of opinion that, if the honor of America can in any way be considered to depend upon the coming match, the honor of America is in a very bad way.

Harvard does not view the subject in any such light, and replies as follows:

In the *World* of Friday was an article, not unkindly written, on "Oxford and Harvard Rowing," which invited a comment. The students of Harvard are not over-confident of winning the boat race at Putney in August; they are confident only of doing well, and they hope to win. The plain truth is they care less about winning than about learning what Oxford has to teach. They will not look on a fair defeat as any disgrace.

The argument, in itself sound, is placed on grounds which deserve a moment's examination, because, without being explicit statements of fact, they seem to be such, and, as such, are liable to mislead. I think you will admit that you have somewhat underrated Harvard's chances of winning.

1. Boating is much more practised in England than in this country." So also are several things in which we need not shrink from competition; and notably, yachting.

2. "Either English university has four or five times as large a body of undergraduates to choose from as any American college." But the five hundred and fifty undergraduates of either Yale or Harvard ought to be enough to choose four men from.

3. "The average age of students at Oxford and Cambridge is higher by three or four years than the average age of students at Harvard or Yale." The average age of Harvard students is nineteen and a half years. That of the young men who will compose the crew is twenty-four.

4. "Rowing is of much longer establishment in the English colleges than in the American." So is everything English; and this objection will exist forever.

5. "The crack oars of the English crews have had preparatory training at the public schools." The crack oars of Harvard have had years of practice before coming to college.

6. "Lake Quinsigamond is not tide-water, neither is a straight course over it comparable with the devious reaches of the Thames. But Charles River, on which is all our practice, is tide-water, and is more devious than the Putney course."

7. "The English crews have had a coxswain to row, and our crews have done their own steering." The Harvard crew have had much practice in pulling the extra weight of a coxswain, and they think that their habit of doing their own steering makes necessary the more perfect discipline in the oarsman. The coxswain is a novelty here, and is the only condition on which a Harvard man can conceive his crew to be at disadvantage, and that he does not believe.

CAMBRIDGE, May 8, 1869.

The Herald encouragingly says:

The proposed American party, it is said, contains the two best men of the fastest amateur crew yet turned out on this continent—Harvard of '68. They have to meet, not professionals, like the Wards, whom they pushed so closely at Worcester last July, nor even the champion amateurs of E. Grand—for the London Rowing Club have frequently detected them, . . . but simply four students like themselves, a trifle only, if any, heavier, no older, and no more experienced in shell racing. We must say that we have seen no good reason, as yet, why the trial should not go on, and we wish the four gentlemen who are to represent us, complete success.

But the *Yale Courier*, not quite so confident, says:

Of course we are not free from doubts in regard to the success of Harvard. We should have more confidence if the crew had the unanimous support of the students; and still more, if the race was to be rowed on neutral waters. But even should she be defeated, we think that it would well repay for all the expense incurred. It will then be known what is now mere conjecture; it will inaugurate, in all probability, a succession of yearly races that will awaken a national interest and pride. We regret that in the regular regatta between Yale and Harvard, the latter cannot row with the same crew as though she was not to row with Oxford. Should Yale be victorious, the honor would not be allowed by Harvard to be so great as though none of her good men were prevented from rowing. The international crew certainly has the best wishes of all Yale men. We hope they will do honor to their Alma Mater and no discredit to their country.

While all this controversy is going on, Harvard is at work, and the crew in training, under the direction of Loring, their captain. We sincerely hope that he will not employ any professional trainer, and that his experience has taught him how much distress, hard trials, etc., destroy vitality.

We understand the crew have engaged passage on the *City of Paris*, which sails July 10th. As the race will not come off till the latter part of August, the crew will have ample time to get in very fine condition, if properly managed. It is hoped they will use the boat they take from this side, in preference to anything that may be offered them there, as it will lessen their chances of defeat. Elliot, of Greenpoint, L. I., is making them a practice shell, which will be exactly duplicated in the one to be used, which will be lighter. At present they are using their six-oar shell, which they manage to trim with extra weight.

The Detroit Navy.—The Detroit Navy comprises the *Excelsior* and Detroit Boat Clubs, both flourishing and enthusiastic organizations. Each club has in practice a six-oared crew for the coming regatta of the North-western Boating Association.

place at Toledo July 8. The Detroit will enter their six-oared shell *Detroit*, and the Excelsiors their light six-oared lapstreak *Keweenaw*. Crews are expected from Milwaukee, Saginaw and Bay City, and a spirited competition is looked for. The Detroit Navy can turn out a large fleet of boats. There are on the river, including the boats of the Detroit and Excelsior Clubs, and several private boats, one eight-oared barge, five six-oared lapstreaks and shells, two four-oared lapstreaks, five three-pair sculls, ten two-pair sculls and three single sculls.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.—On the afternoon of the 15th inst., the second review this season, of the Schuykill Navy, took place opposite Turtle Rock, on the Schuykill, under the direction of Commodore James M. Ferguson. The day was pleasant, the attendance large, and the affair a decided success. The following clubs were represented in the review: Quaker City, Undine, Bachelor, Malta, Crescent, Philadelphia, Neptune, Lone, Washington and Pennsylvania. After the review a scrub race took place for the scrub flag, which was won by the *Intrepid*, of the Lone Club. The grand regatta of the Schuykill Navy will come off next month, for the champion flags for different classes of boats, and other prizes of value.

REVIEW AND REGATTA OF THE HUDSON AMATEUR ROWING ASSOCIATION—WITHERS WINS THE CUP.—The annual review of the Association and race for the "Banks prize," came off on Thursday afternoon, opposite the Elysian Fields, in which the following clubs took part: Atalanta, Columbia, Waverley and Gulick, of New York; Hudson, of Jersey City; Atlantic, of Hoboken; Vesper, of Yonkers, and Mutual, of Albany. The crews made an excellent appearance, and several new boats and uniforms were noticeable. Commodore David Banks, Jr., had every reason to be proud of his fleet, for in it were crews that rank among the very first of our American amateurs, as well as scullers, that have a reputation of which professionals might be proud.

Although the review was everything that could be desired, the spectators were impatient for the race which was to follow, where all the interest seemed to be centred.

The race was for single sculls only, in seventeen feet working boats, over the Association course, distance fully three miles. The start was off the dock at Perry's Hotel, Elysian Fields, opposite Seventeenth street, and the stake boat anchored off Day's Point, opposite Forty-seventh street, making the distance from the start to the stake boat thirty blocks, or full one and a half miles.

The prize was a magnificent vase of solid silver, the gift of Commodore Banks, and valued at \$250. This magnificent prize and the strong array of contestants, gave to the race an unusual and exciting interest. The starters were as follows:

Thomas Fearon, Vesper Club, Yonkers, champion sculler of the Association. This gentleman, who has won the enviable reputation of the best amateur sculler in this country, is a most modest, unassuming young man, of slight but graceful build, and the last to be selected as chief among his more muscular opponents. He has won the champion flag for two successive seasons, with perfect ease. He defeated Smith in a ridiculously easy way in a three-mile race at Yonkers, last October, and has done performances in private that exceed his public ones.

Edward Smith, Atlanta Club, New York, has rowed some very creditable and well-contested races in Albany, Troy and other points on the Hudson. For one so young he is a promising oarsman, and his pedigree is good, being closely related to the Wards. One of his best performances was defeating Gardner and Peplenbrink, two crack scullers of Albany, at that place, on the Fourth of July, 1867, in a three-mile race, rowing a heavy lapstreak wherry, against first-class shells. This brought him into immediate notice.

Dr. Russel Withers, Atlanta Club, has always sustained the reputation of a first-class oarsman, has won the championship of his club on several occasions, and at present is in possession of the champion belt. The difficulty in attaining the championship of the sculls in the Atalanta Club, is better appreciated by those who have rowed for it.

Henry Trux, Atalanta Club, was formerly member and a roke ear of the Mutual Club, of Albany, having removed to New York and joined the Atalantas last season. As stroke of the champion sixes of the Association, he has already won a reputation, but has hitherto devoted little attention to sculling, and had no considerable practice in working boats.

About 4:30 p. m. the boats got into line for the start. The tide was strong flood. At the word go Fearn took a slight lead, but Withers having the outside position soon drew ahead, and settled down into a beautiful striking stroke, which advanced his position far in front. At the coal dock Withers was some twenty lengths ahead, followed by Fearn and Smith, who were struggling close for second place. Trux was rowing well, with signs of improvement. Just above the coal dock Trux encountered the barges of the Atlanta and Gulick Clubs, and was obliged to stop some little time to disengage himself. This lost him some twenty lengths.

At the stake Withers turned first well in advance, with the race evidently in his hands, followed by Smith and Fearn, who turned so closely as to be in each other's way, and finally fouled after rowing, causing some delay. The positions did not vary much till on the homestretch, when Fearn began to close the gap with Withers, but the score was reached too soon for him, and the effort was futile. Withers came in winner in the excellent time of 24 min. 55 sec. Fearn second, about ten lengths behind; Smith third, some thirty lengths, closely followed by Trux.

The result of this race was totally unexpected, as the odds had been laid three to one on Fearn. Withers rowed a beautiful stroke throughout, and although showing signs of fatigue on the way home, came in on the finish in good style.

This race was not for the championship of the Association, so a warm contest may be expected this fall, between Withers and Fearn for the possession of the flag.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

MAY.

24.—Regatta Toronto Rowing Club, at Toronto, C. W.
31.—Randall of Portland, and Butler of Boston, three miles, Charles River, for \$250 a side.

JUNE.

—Annual Regatta of the Schuykill Navy.
4.—O'Neill and Ewing at Albany, three miles.
6.—Armstrong and Humphreys, Ottawa, C. W., two miles, \$100 a side.
9.—Naylor and Dowd, at Albany, two miles, \$50 a side.
19.—Thompson and Hornby, of Brooklyn, three miles, \$100 a side.
22.—Championship of Charles River, Boston, Mass., single sculls two miles.
23.—Kingley and Henry, Nassau Club, New York City, three miles, straight-away race, Nassau course.

JULY.

5.—Boston Regatta, Charles River.
5.—Opening day and review of the New Jersey Boating Association, Newark, N. J.
8.—Regatta of the North-Western Boating Association, Toledo, O.
25.—Harvard and Yale, Worcester, Mass.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Being able at all times to reach competent authority on matters pertaining to Aquatic Sports, the organization of Clubs, rules of racing and fitting of houses, dimensions and construction of modern racing boats, cars, etc., we do not hesitate to say that we are prepared to favor our aquatic friends with reliable and valuable information on any subject they may desire.

F. W.—You ask what we are unable to answer. That Brown ever rowed five miles in 34 min. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec., or any other man, we do not believe, unless he had the benefit of some extraordinary tide or current. The fact that he beat Coulter nearly a minute, is evidence that he was rowing too easily to make any such time. We believe the course to have been incorrectly staked off. If we remember rightly, shortly after this race Tyler offered to wager \$1,000 that Brown could not row two miles on the Charles River course, in 14 minutes; which was not accepted.

J. W. P.—A first-class shell, single scull, will cost you about \$130. You had better visit the various builders in New York and vicinity, and determine for yourself.

L. L. J.—We propose to present shortly some information on the subject of training, that will supply your wants exactly. The very worst time for exercise is before breakfast, particularly on an empty stomach. Don't do it.

S. W.—We have no information that Brown intends to row the champion of England. We do know that a challenge if sent to Bell's *Life*, by anybody, to row from Finsbury to Mortlake, for the championship of the world, will be promptly responded to by the present champion, Renforth. "Business" is his motto.

J. C. W.—Cedar shells are so easily split you should always keep on hand materials for proper repair. Thin battens of red or white cedar, small copper nails with small heads, gum-shells and white lead are all that is required. To repair a crack, spring it open carefully, fill with shellac dissolved in alcohol, put a batten about an inch wide, the length of the split on the inside, and fasten with the copper nail, driven through from the outside and clinched. Put a row of nail each side of the crack, and as near to it as possible without splitting. If the shell is varnished put a coat of shellac under the batten; if painted, put under a coat of white lead. It is important that the parts to be mended should be thoroughly dry. Seams that cannot be covered with a batten may be filled with white lead thickened with common putty.

F. R., Jr.—Your favors received with thanks. The old time custom of an allowance in favor of lapstreaks against shells, is fast losing favor everywhere. That you will labor under a decided disadvantage, we admit, but in public and association regattas there should be no restrictions or allowance of time in favor of one boat against another, for the simple reason that it is next to impossible to do justice to all. The custom is now generally regarded as a detriment to the advancement of aquatic sport, to that standard the true oarsman desires it should be.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

COX COURT-MARTIAL.—This Court convened at the Seventh regiment armory on the 13th instant. The attendance of spectators was as numerous as on previous occasions, and was composed chiefly of those directly interested in the proceedings. The services of Mr. George J. Manson, the stenographer, lightened the duties of the judge-advocate, and also relieved the tedium of taking testimony. Colonel Leggett, for the prosecution, was recalled, and cross examined by the accused, through his counsel. His testimony was to the effect that the question of the transfer of Captain Cox's company to another regiment had been fully settled in the presence of officers. Brigadier-General Varian was the next witness called, and gave an account of the difficulty between the accused and Colonel Leggett, to which testimony the accused objected and was sustained thereby by the Court. Adjutant Patrick, of the regiment, was the next witness. He stated that he was not present when the request was made for the colonel to resign, and knew nothing of the request until the latter part of the evening of the day when the committee waited on the colonel, and he did not, even then, learn the true particulars. This closed the testimony for the evening, and the Court immediately adjourned until the 17th inst.

The court convened again on Monday evening, and proceeded with the taking of testimony.

The first witness examined was Captain John Fullagar, of Company A, Thirty-seventh regiment, the substance of whose testimony was that he attended two meetings of the line officers of the regiment. The first was only an informal meeting. At the second meeting there was talk of asking Colonel Leggett to resign his office. Captain Cox did not speak in a disrespectful manner of Colonel Leggett; but, while he respected him as a man, he did not think he was fit for the office. Captain Des Mares testified that he attended neither of the two meetings held. Lieut. John H. Dingman testified that in October, 1868, in the armory of the Thirty-seventh regiment, he heard an interview between Colonel Leggett and Captain Cox, the substance of which was that Captain Cox wished Colonel Leggett to make no more details of men from his company. The captain spoke in forcible terms. He said if Colonel Leggett continued to make the details he should resign his command; at which the men applauded. Lieutenant Cary testified that he attended the two meetings of the line officers in March, 1869. They were both of an informal character. At the adjourned meeting Captain Cox spoke and said that it appeared to be the general opinion that Colonel Leggett had failed to secure the support of the men of the regiment. He did not say that the colonel had failed to give satisfaction, but remarked that it had been intimated that if the regiment desired the resignation of Colonel Leggett he would resign. He spoke of the colonel in a respectful manner. There was no committee appointed. It was suggested that the three senior commanders of companies should act as a committee, but there was no committee regularly appointed—only the suggestion made. The senior officers were Captains Des Mares, Fullagar and Cox; I do not remember any suggestion for the appointment of Captain Pascal or Lieutenant Owens, though it might have included Captain Pascal. At the conclusion of the examination of these witnesses the court adjourned to meet Thursday, May 30th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment proposes holding a battalion drill on one of the vacant fields situated in the upper part of the city toward Sixty-ninth street. The regiment will march there and back, and be accompanied by the band and drum corps. It has given up the idea of a field-day at Prospect Park, and Tompkins square being monopolized by the cavalry regiments for almost every day during this month, it is obliged to look elsewhere for a parade ground.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., the numerous friends of this regiment assembled at the regimental armory, corner of Fourth and North Second streets, Brooklyn, E. D., to witness the debut of "Our Own," as the regiment is called in

the "Burg," in their full-dress uniforms, and to take part in the reception and hop given by the officers and men of the command in celebration of the completion of the repairs to the armory, which latter had long been in an unsafe condition. As early as 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock large numbers of guests began to fill the main portion of the armory and to occupy the seats provided, around the sides of the room, so that at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock every available seat was taken and every inch of standing room occupied. Late comers had to content themselves with a distant view of the doings of the regiment. The regimental line formed at about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock p. m.; the line presented an equalized front of six commands of eight files; this, considering the usual strength of the command, rather fell short of our anticipations. The fact reported, that some seventy additional full-dress uniforms ordered did not put in an appearance explained, perhaps, this small show. How is this? We hope the unpropitious state of the weather did not deter those members from attending; for the Forty-seventh have never received the name of "fair weather soldiers." But it would have been a pity if these seventy new suits had got wet. After the formation of line the command was reviewed conjointly by Major-General Woodward, commanding Second division, and Brigadier-General Meserole, commanding Eleventh brigade; the latter, the regiment's old commander. Both of these officers were attended by their staffs, making quite an imposing appearance. The review was very fair, considering the limited space allowed for its performance; but the same unsteadiness on the part of the men was observable that we noticed at the drill of the Twenty-third regiment. The men very evidently felt their epaulets and new uniforms; but we grow accustomed even to new clothes, and so we look to see the stiffness of the other evening soon overcome. Moreover, even stern soldiers are liable to waver a little under the eyes of pretty women, and of those there were a great many present. At the close of the review, Colonel Austin, aided by Lieutenant-Colonel Geary and Major Rogers, put the regiment through about a dozen battalion movements. Most of these were not executed with the regiment's usual precision. The regimental band then opened the festive part of the evening with a welcome promenade; after which dancing followed, and continued until past midnight. The room was simply decorated with various colored streamers fastened from the chandeliers and extending toward the side walls, relieving the room from its otherwise bareness. The gas of the Williamsburg Company mildly illuminated the floor, and recalled to the antiquarian mind the "tallow dips" of times gone by. As stated before, the attendance was large, but there seemed to be a doubt on the part of many present as to whether it was to be a promenade concert or full dress reception, and consequently a large number of the guests and also many of the members of the regiment retained their hats during the evening, although provision had been made for their reception in rooms below stairs. The new uniforms made a handsome appearance; they are similar to the uniform of the Seventh and Twenty-third regiments. Those of the officers consist of cadet grey coats of swallow-tail pattern, slashed across the breast with gold braid; pants of same, with black stripe and narrow gold band on either side. The uniforms of the men are also of cadet grey cloth; coats swallow-tail, trimmed with black braid, slashed across the breast; pants same material, with black stripe; caps, bearing star in front, surrounded with the regimental motto "Duci Amor Patriæ;" white pompons. These caps were made by Deeken, of Canal street, New York. The company rooms during the evening were thrown open for inspection, and attracted general attention by their appropriate and elegant furniture; the Board of Officer's room was particularly attractive. We hope the members will use every endeavor to procure the full-dress uniforms, and make an independent parade this summer. Companies B and E, two of the most active companies, are ahead thus far. The excellent management of the reception is due to the courtesies of Colonel Austin, Lieutenant-Colonel Geary, Major Rogers, Lieutenants Brown and Kniffin. The floor committee was under the charge of Lieutenant Brown and six sergeants, who attended to their duties with usual care. The attendance of officers of the division was very large.

This regiment have been invited by the officers of the Second regiment, of Connecticut, to visit New Haven the last week in June (college commencement week). They have been promised a flattering reception. It is proposed to be away only one day, leaving New York in the 11 o'clock p. m. boat, arriving at New Haven at 6 a. m.; and, returning, leave New Haven at 11 p. m., and arrive here at 5 a. m. The expenses of the trip will be about \$5 for each man. A vote will be taken on the matter at a meeting of the regiment to be held at the armory on Tuesday evening next.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Battery K of this regiment, Captain Haubner commanding, assembled at Tompkins square on Monday last for drill and review. The men made a very fine appearance, their bright uniforms and full-dress hats adding much to their general soldierly aspect. The battery, which consists of six 10-pound Delapaine pattern guns and caissons, made its appearance on the ground at shortly after 2 o'clock, and the battery line formed in admirable style. Many movements were then performed. Considering the greenness of the horses attached to the pieces and caissons, the performance was excellent, and reflected credit on the battery and its commander. At shortly after 3 o'clock p. m. Major-General Shaler, attended by one of his staff, made his appearance (both were finely mounted) and received the salute of the battery. The general then reviewed the battery; after which it passed in review, section front, in quick and double time, and in admirable style. After this the battery executed a few other movements, with which General Shaler expressed himself well pleased. Brigadier-General Burger, attended by his aide, Lieutenant Bloch, were present in uniform; also Colonel Toller, commanding First regiment artillery, in uniform; also General Shaler from the grounds the battery fired the Major-General's salute. During the firing the handling of the pieces was remarkably good. This is the youngest battery in the regiment, and, considering the little practice it has had in the field, it did surprisingly well. Artillery drill without the aid of horses is purely theoretical, and it is only on occasions like this that the batteries have the opportunity of practical instruction. Such drills are not frequent on account of the expense of providing horses, for which the battery pay themselves. We only recollect one occasion on which this regiment paraded, mounted, and that cost over \$1,200 for horse hire. This it was expected the State would refund, as promised, but the amount has never been paid over, and never will be. The regiment, therefore, parades dismounted, and always looks well. Battery K, at this drill, had only two horses to each gun and caisson, instead of the full complement of four. The appearance of these animals did not indicate that any large amount had been spent for their hire; and the harness might have been improved by the use of blacking and oil. The regiment has full ranks and always turns out strong; and, if properly equipped with horses, the line, by sections front, would, it is said, reach from Canal to Fourteenth street.

Battery B of this regiment, Captain John Klein commanding, held its annual target practice on Monday and Tuesday, May 17th and 18th, at George Cozen's Farm. The battery left the armory at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., and proceeded to Lohman's park, where a ball was held in the evening. The room was handsomely decorated with flags and banners. On the morning of the 18th the target practice took place about a mile and a half from the hotel at Cozen's Farm—6-pound field pieces being used for that purpose. Among the guests we noticed Colonel Teller, Captain Karl Klein, and others.

Battery H, Captain Karl Klein commanding, held its twenty-first anniversary, at Lion park, One Hundred and Tenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Wednesday, May 19th. The attendance was very small, owing to the unpleasant state of the weather; nevertheless all present enjoyed themselves. The platform was beautifully decorated with flags, evergreens, etc. In the dining-room hung life-size portraits of Washington, Grant and Hoffman. Among the guests were General Burger, and Captain Bauer, of his staff; Major O'Grady and Captain Schilling, of the First regiment Artillery, and Major Smith, of the Fifth Infantry.

WASHINGTON GRAY CAVALRY.—Major Edward H. Kent, commanding this battalion, has ordered his command to parade in full uniform within Tompkins Park, on the 24th and 31st inst., at 1½ o'clock p.m. The following movements will be practised at these assemblies: Dress parade; guard mounting; inspection; review; squadrons right wheel forward by platoons, left into line; squadrons by the right forward in echelon; forward into line on right squadron, close column; take squadron distance, on right, into line; advance in double column; front into line; retire by alternate squadrons; forward into line; platoons right wheel; forward, left front into line on left squadron, close column; deploy to the right; prepare to dismount; dismount; prepare to mount; mount; squadrons by the left forward in echelon; forward into line; change front, left back; change front, right back; on second squadron, close column; deploy to the left.

The appointment of the following officers is announced: Major Samuel T. E. Beck, surgeon, with rank from April 1st; Lieutenant Alexander F. Leutard, veterinary surgeon, with rank from March 29th; Charles Fredericks, to be second lieutenant, rank from April 8th.

A detachment of this command proposes to visit Boston, next month, to be present at the Grand Peace Jubilee.

HOWZIER BATTERY.—An election for first lieutenant in this battery was held on Monday evening last. It resulted in the election, by a unanimous vote, of W. H. H. Beebe, vice Amoore, resigned. M. H. Beebe was elected sergeant on the same evening. The battery is in a flourishing condition, and active in its duties. It is suggested that it might appropriately be called the "Busy B's," since the Beebe family is now well represented in the battery by Captain Beebe, First Lieutenant Beebe and Sergeant Beebe; they are all, too, good officers, under whose direction the organization cannot help but thrive.

In compliance with Brigade Orders the battery will assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves), at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Tuesday, June 18th, at 8 o'clock a.m., to proceed to the parade ground, Prospect park, for drill, inspection and review. Lieutenant Cannon will make the necessary arrangements for transportation to the ground. Second Corporal John Miller was also elected to be first corporal, on the evening of the 17th, vice M. H. Beebe, promoted; and Private Louis G. Dalby, to be second corporal, vice John Miller, promoted. A meeting of the officers and non-commissioned officers will be held after the regular monthly meeting, on Monday, 7th prox. Non-commissioned officers will make returns on or before that date.

SEVENTH FIRST REGIMENT.—Energetic Company G of this regiment, Captain Webber commanding, has long agitated the question of making an excursion to Baltimore, Md., and has now pretty strong hopes of successfully accomplishing the trip. Companies B, C and H will, perhaps, join it, and thus form a battalion. It is proposed that the excursion shall occur during the latter part of August; and the battalion will, perhaps, be received by one of the finest organizations in the State of Maryland—the Fifth regiment Infantry. It could not fall in better hands. We understand that company G has already raised some \$500 toward defraying the expenses. We regret to announce the severe indisposition of Major Wolcott.

The Board of Officers of this regiment had a very full and enthusiastic meeting on the 12th inst. Among other subjects, came up the report of the committee appointed at the March meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the present and prospective condition of the regiment, and suggesting some plan to revive the old interest in the Militia. In this report the committee give a carefully prepared statement of the present condition of the regiment, followed by several suggestions as to the best means of encouraging recruiting. They propose, the coming season, to put new plans into operation, and make their association a sort of family affair, introducing everything that is pleasant and agreeable to draw the members together. They were empowered by the board to carry out the recommendations of this report.

FIRST REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel Perley commanding, proposes holding a battalion drill at Washington square on the evening of the 23d inst. We fear the movements will, of necessity, be materially limited if executed on this square; for the space free from trees, is very small. At an election held in Company F, on Monday evening last, Charles Lutz was elected orderly sergeant, vice Kelly, resigned; Louis Martine, sergeant, vice Murphy, resigned; and Fred. Stindler, sergeant, vice Van Greiff, resigned. This is a wholesale resignation of sergeants. What is the trouble in Company F? The newly elected non-commissioned officers, we learn, are required to pass the regimental examining board before their warrants are signed.

Company G will give its closing drill and hop at their armory on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst. This company bids fair to excel any other company in the regiment. Its officers, Captain Wm. Barthman and Lieutenant J. C. Julius Langbein, are both veterans.

A new company (H) has been recently organized in this regiment by Captain Elias G. Levi. The captain is a veteran, having served with distinction during the late rebellion. The company now comprises twenty-five men. Young men desirous of joining a good company can see the captain on Tuesday evening of each week, at the armory corner of Broadway and Fourth street.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.—A meeting of the Board of Management of the Veterans of the Seventh regiment was held at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., Colonel Lefferts in the chair. After the regular business of the evening had been concluded, Sergeant L. B. Rader read an interesting sketch of the mil-

tary services of the veteran Paymaster Thos. B. Adriance, who on that evening attained the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the regiment and the veteran association. After Sergeant Rader had concluded, Colonel Lefferts arose, and, in a felicitous address, presented, in behalf of the association, to the veteran paymaster, a badge of the association, in gold and enamel, with a gold pendant suitably inscribed; which he received in a speech overflowing with grateful emotions. After this episode the board adjourned to the adjoining apartment, and put themselves under the care of Commissary Arrowsmith, who attended to the wants of the inner man in a thorough and satisfactory manner. The veteran Adriance was toasted, as was also the Rev. Dr. S. D. Denison, chaplain of the organization, a veteran of forty years' standing, formerly a captain of the Eighth Company, and now a venerated clergyman of the Episcopal Church. It may interest the active and honorary members of the regiment to know that the artist soldier, Thomas Nast, will shortly undertake, by direction of the Veteran Association, a regimental painting, with vignettes, illustrative of scenes and incidents in the history of the regiment, designed as a basis for an engraved certificate of membership in the Veteran Association; and it is expected that both the painting and the engraving will surpass, in appropriateness of design and elegance of execution, anything of the kind ever before prepared for the regiment or any other military organization.

NINTH REGIMENT.—The regiment will assemble in full-dress uniforms, at 2 o'clock p.m., on the 27th inst., at the regimental armory, to celebrate, by a street parade, the anniversary of its departure for the war, in 1861. At 4 o'clock p.m. the regiment will tender a review to his Honor Mayor Hall, at the City Hall Park. The Ninth has always made a fine display on parade, even in fatigue uniforms, but on this occasion the addition of full-dress uniforms will essentially improve its appearance. In the evening the officers will be entertained at the residence of Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox, the regimental commander. The invitations read "evening dress," which we presume applies to officers and civilians alike.

At the conclusion of the regimental inspection of full-dress uniforms on the 10th inst., Company E of the regiment held a special meeting, and toward its close Lieutenant T. Blas presented, on behalf of the company, to Sergeant Charles A. Archer, an elegant full-dress uniform, as a mark of the estimation in which he is held by the command, as a gentleman and non-commissioned officer. The command feels that Sergeant Archer has not only rendered great service in promoting the welfare of the company, but that he has also done equal service for the whole regiment. The sergeant acknowledged the gift in suitable terms. The presentation was of a private and pleasant character.

BRIGADE MOVEMENTS.—The Second Brigade will parade for field movements, at Prospect Park, on the 2d of June. We learn that the brigade line will form on Henry street, Brooklyn, and the brigade will march from thence, via Flatbush avenue, to the park. We learn that the Fourth Brigade intends having a parade on Wednesday, the 26th inst., although no orders have yet come to hand. General Meserole has ordered the E eventh Brigade to assemble at the Parade Ground, Prospect Park, on Tuesday, June 15, 1869, at 9:30 a.m., for drill, instruction, and review. The forenoon will be devoted to battalion drill. Brigade line will be formed at 1:30 p.m. The following changes on the Staff of the Eleventh Brigade are announced: Appointed—S. Gilbert Evans, aide-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant, January 8, 1869. Resigned—Major Richard F. Butt, engineer, October 16, 1868; Captain Frederick Scholes, quartermaster, April 22, 1869. Promoted—Captain J. C. Harding, to be engineer with rank of major, October 27, 1868, vice Butt, resigned; Captain M. Harry Moody, to be ordnance officer, October 27, 1868, vice Harding, promoted; Lieutenant Foster M. Rhodes, to be aide de-camp, with rank of captain, October 27, 1868, vice Moody, promoted; Lieutenant S. Gilbert Evans, to be quartermaster, with the rank of captain, May 8, 1869, vice Scholes, resigned.

FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Squadrons A and B and B and C, of the First and Third regiments, paraded on the 17th instant for inspection and drill, but on arrival at Tompkins Square found that ground in possession of Battery K, First Artillery; the inspection therefore was postponed. Squadrons C and D and E and F paraded for like purpose on the 18th instant. Squadrons E and F and F and G were to have paraded on the 19th inst., but the rain interfered. Squadrons G and I and H and I paraded on the 20th inst.; and Squadron K of the First regiment, and Squadron K of the Third regiment, on the 21st inst. Squadrons of the right wing, First regiment Cavalry, will parade at 2 o'clock on May 25th; left wing, May 26th; right wing, Third regiment Cavalry, May 27th; left wing, May 28th. Major John Madden will superintend the drills of the right wing of the First Cavalry, and Major Wm. H. Schultz those of the left wing.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel Clark commanding, will parade in full uniform, on Monday, the 24th day of May. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock p.m. Field and staff will report to the colonel, an non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the adjutant at the same hour. The following-named members having been expelled, the action of the several companies is hereby confirmed: Wm. S. Dow, Company D; Charles A. Henry, Company II; Henry B. Gamble, Company K. A general Court-martial for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers, has been appointed (General Brigade Orders No. 2), to convene at the armory of this regiment, on Monday, the 17th day of May, at 8 o'clock p.m. The following-named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and have received warrants as non-commissioned officers in this regiment: Sergeant H. L. Freeland, Company A; Sergeant L. Lefferts, Company D; Sergeant J. H. Harrison, Company F; Sergeant W. M. Hollins, Company K; Corporal O. M. Chace, Company B; Corporal W. C. Waters, Company D; Corporal J. L. Beers, Company E; Corporal R. B. Stone, Company E; Corporal G. B. Rhodes, Company E; Corporal W. W. Rossiter, Company F; Corporal W. G. Dominick, Company I.

On the occasion of the evening parade of this regiment, it is proposed forming the regimental line in the open space fronting the Everett House on Seventeenth street, instead of on Lafayette place, as heretofore. By this change of base the regiment will show off to better advantage, and the formation will be made more interesting to spectators. The regiment will proceed to Prospect park for field movements, on the 7th of June, via Coney Island car route.

SECOND DIVISION, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The Major-General commanding will inspect the books, records and papers of the several organizations of the Eleventh brigade, N. G., at their respective headquarters, as follows, viz.: Battalion, Thirty-second regiment, on Friday evening, May 21st, at 8 o'clock; Forty-seventh regiment, on Saturday evening, May 22d, at 8 o'clock; Fifty-sixth regiment, on

Wednesday evening, Ma., 23d, at 8 o'clock; Howitzer Battery, on Thursday evening, May 27th, at 8 o'clock. The brigade commander will direct the several regimental commanders to have all their company books, records and papers at regimental headquarters on the dates named respectively.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Colonel R. C. Ward, commanding this regiment—had ordered his regiment to parade for drill and target practice at the Parade Ground, Flatbush, on Wednesday, May 2, 1869. The members will assemble at the armory in full fatigue uniform, at 7 o'clock A.M. Line will be formed on Monroe place, right resting on Clarke street. The morning will be devoted to target practice on the ground of C. C. Martin, Esq. (west of the Coney Island Road). A silver medal will be presented to the best shot in each company; and the annual award of the gold medal will be made to the best shot of the winners of the silver medals. The non-commissioned staff will fire with the companies from which they have been detailed. The afternoon will be devoted to battalion drill. The members will provide themselves with one day's rations. Pursuant to orders from division Headquarters, commanders and first sergeants of companies will assemble at these headquarters in full fatigue uniform (including side arms), with all their company books, records, and papers, on Friday Evening, May 25, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for inspection by Major-General Woodward. Elections.—Corporal Charles E. Truslow to be second lieutenant, vice Martin, promoted, rank, April 7, 1869.

Changes on Non-Commissioned Staff.—Resigned, Sergeant-Major William H. Willis, (April 24, 1869). Returned to Company C. Sergeant Standard-Bearer Andrew J. Doremus, April 26, 1869. Returned to Company E. Appointments.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Isaac F. Bessell to be sergeant-major, vice Willis resigned, April 26, 1869; Corporal Robert P. Lyon to be quartermaster-sergeant vice Bessell promoted, May 1, 1869; Private Richard Cooper to be sergeant standard bearer, vice Doremus resigned, May 17, 1869.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel Lux commanding, will parade for target practice at Jones's Wood on Monday, May 31st, in celebration of the regiment's arrival at Harper's Ferry, Va., in 1862. The target practice will be preceded by a dress parade.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held in Company E of this regiment on Monday evening last. Orderly Sergeant Willing was elected second lieutenant, vice Landmann, resigned. On Wednesday evening an election was held in Company F, Captain Bruer presiding. Private Lorenz Kirchoff was elected second lieutenant, vice Ulrich, resigned.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This veteran regiment celebrated the anniversary of their departure for the war in 1861 by a complimentary promenade concert and reception given on Tuesday evening last at the Brooklyn Rink. The attendance was uncomfortably large, and we doubt whether the building ever before contained so large a number. The decorations were most elegant and artistic in their arrangement, and the interior of the building presented a most enchanting appearance. The music was furnished by the excellent regimental band, and dancing lasted until long past midnight. The officers of the regiment were attentive to their guests, and the reception terminated in a very satisfactory manner as far as they were directly concerned. The only drawback was the unfortunate management of the hat-room, which reflects on the proprietors of the Rink, but not on the regiment, and through this mismanagement hundreds were delayed until daylight in vain attempts to procure their hats. Others lost them, and hundreds returned home without any covering but a handkerchief on their heads.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment will assemble in full uniform at the regimental headquarters, Friday, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock A.M., and proceed to Prospect Park parade ground, Brooklyn, for drill and instruction, this being the annual field-day. The first presentation of veteran medals will be made to every member who, having served seven years in the command, is entitled to an honorable discharge, and has agreed to comply with certain conditions conducive to the best interests of the regiment. First Lieutenant Chas. P. Gulick, regimental quartermaster, has been promoted to quartermaster on the division staff, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant Clarence Stanley has resigned. To both those officers, General Jourdan pays a most handsome and well-deserved compliment in announcing their resignation.

Lefferts L. Laidlaw has been elected to be Second Lieutenant Company D, vice Van Brunt, resigned; First Lieutenant William Barnett, of Company G, to act as Adjutant, and First Lieutenant John P. Scrymser, in addition to his present duties, to act as regimental quartermaster.

EXHIBITION DRILL.—The large drill room of the Seventh regiment was filled, on the evening of the 13th instant, by the numerous friends of Company E, of the Eighth regiment, Captain Green commanding, who had been invited to witness a drill of the company in movements appertaining to the School of the Company, Upton's Tactics. The interest taken in this company, not only by the large number of ladies present, but by the officers of the Eighth and other regiments, was, during the drill, manifested by frequent applause. The regimental band was in attendance, and added to the pleasure of the company by furnishing excellent music in the intervals of the drill. The programme was divided into three parts: Manual of arms, firings, tap and silent drill, and company movements. The drill was most excellent throughout, very few mistakes being made. The time was a trifle too quick, though the tap drill was nearer the correct time, the pauses and motions more evenly executed. The finest movement during the evening was the loadings and firings, lying and kneeling. In company movements the distances were well preserved and cadence excellent, but the time was too quick. One or two movements were executed during the drill that are not prescribed by Upton. It would be well for the company to follow closely the text of the authorized tactics, bearing in mind that disregard of this rule was the main cause of the defeat of the "Montgomery Guard," of Boston, in the champion drill with the "Webster Guard" of the Twelfth regiment, last summer. The drill was a most excellent exhibition of the qualities of the company, and much credit is due not only to the commander but the men themselves, for their strict attention to duty. This command, when first organized, like nearly all letter K companies in every regiment, gave very poor exhibitions of discipline, and received very little encouragement from the officers and members of the regiment. Within the past year, under the able instruction of Captain Green, they have established a reputation for themselves not only in their own regiment but all through the division. We hope that their success will stimulate other companies to follow their example. The attendance of officers of different organizations of the division, w-

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All of the Coal to be of the best quality, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton.

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AT THE U. S. NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, ON THE 23D DAY OF MAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK M., THE SCREW STEAMER *HURON*, OF 507 TONS, OLD MEASUREMENT, AND THE SCREW STEAMER *PEquot*, OF 593 TONS, OLD MEASUREMENT.

AT THE U. S. NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THE 31ST DAY OF JUNE, AT 11 O'CLOCK M., THE IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER *WINNEPE*, OF 1,030 TONS, OLD MEASUREMENT, AND THE IRON STEAMER *ALLEGHENY*, OF 989 TONS, OLD MEASUREMENT.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NOS. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 31, 32.

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NOS. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31.

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NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

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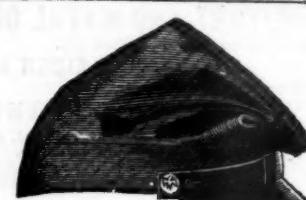
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